THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 103. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

MANIFESTO OF THE "CENTRE OF THE INSURRECTION" TO THE ROMANS—GARIBALDI'S LETTER, ETC. ETC.

The following is a copy of the proclamation from the Roman party of action, having been distributed throughout the city, and affixed to the doors of the Church of San Luigi de Francesi:—

ROMANS—The situation imposed upon Rome for the last seven years is unparalleled in history. While the whole of Italy arose to regain her nationality, by overthrowing the thrones of her tyrants, Rome was implored for love of the nation still to endure the tyranny of the Pope-King. While Italy declared that Rome was her capital, the Romans were still told they must continue patiently to endure the yoke of the priests. A constitution did not suffice to secure the sovereignty of the kings of Italy; the Council under the banner of the Holy Office was able to preserve the despots of the Vatican from fall. The thousand of Marsala planted their flags upon the walls of Capua, but the forty thousand of Castelfidardo halted at Ponte Corvese. A Roman general, the captain of the people, received at Caprera the Grand Cordon of the Annunziata for the liberation of Naples, but he was arrested with a bullet at Aspromonte for attempting to release Rome from the priests. And all this happened because between Rome and Italy, between the rights of the Romans and the crimes of priestly rule, there stood a flag of France, which fought with us in Lombardy for the freedom of Italy.

An end was at last put to this unnatural condition by the September Convention. Thereby diplomacy acknowledged the right of the Romans to decide upon their own rulers. From that day forth they have been masters of their own destinies. They entered into possession of the right upon the 15th December, when the last Frenchman quitted Italian soil. Why did we not rise then? Why did we not show the world that nothing but force could retain us in slavery to the priests and separated from Italy? Because we Romans did not understand when boldness would have been prudence; because we did not perceive that the solution of the Roman question depended upon us alone, and that the power of the priestcraft must gain strength with every delay. New situations require new systems and new men. In consideration of this we have undertaken the duty imposed upon us by our friends, and we now appeal to all our fellow-citizens who are willing to join us. Are you desirous of overthrowing the rule of the Pope, and uniting Rome to Italy as her capital? This is the only question we address to our allies. We intend to hasten the moment when Rome, while respected in the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church, casts down its temporal rule. It would be a crime to delay insurrection when its result is secure. The insurrection in Rome will be supported by other simultaneous risings in the provinces which are still governed by the priests, and where centres allied with us have already been organized. A provisional government will be appointed as soon as the insurrection succeeds. Its functions will be:—First, to protect order properly, right, and justice; second, to constitute the national unity by joining the remainder of the States of the Church to Italy. The provisional government will make the fitting arrangements for this last object, will conduct the *plebiscitum* and regulate the form of voting by majority.

ROMANS, in 1849, a General, clothed with authority by your Government, left Rome with part of the army. He did not capitulate. He faithfully retained his commission, and fought everywhere for Italy and for us. This General of ours, the only man we recognize as such so long as we are not Italians, still lives, and is ready to combat and die for us. His name is Joseph Garibaldi. We send this our programme to him, counting upon his assent—nay, upon his assistance. The persecution of the priests has scattered our brethren all over Italy and foreign lands. They must be united under one leader, that they may all contribute the utmost to the salvation of the country. The leadership belongs to General Garibaldi; we invite him to exercise it through men he may appoint. Brethren, within and outside of Rome, let us forget jealousy, strife, and suspicion; let us unite ourselves and our strength for the overthrow of the temporal dominion. Many of us staked our lives for the freedom of Sicily from the Bourbon, and Lombardy and Venice from the Austrian. Shall it be said that the Romans fear the *shirt* of the Pope? Let us unite. Will is strength. Let us exert our will and the papal realm must cease to exist, and the flag of Italy will hail Rome as the Metropolis from the summit of the Seven Hills.

THE CENTRE OF THE INSURRECTION.

The same party also publishes the following

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARIBALDI.

GENTLEMEN:—I am proud to call myself a Roman general. Gratefully do I acknowledge the commission you offer me, and I hereby communicate the names of the Romans who are to organize the centre of the emigration at Florence. I am firmly convinced that the whole Roman emigration will join its centre, in which I place the fullest confidence, equally as I trust in you.

Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POSITION—WHY HE RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

From the London Observer, April 20.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, which has been placed in our hands for publication, that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to abandon his remaining amendments to the Reform bill of the Government, owing to the action of the recalcitrant liberals who composed the majority on the division of yesterday week; and that he has practically resigned the leadership of the opposition. This will, indeed, be a calamity of no ordinary character to the country at large.

THE LETTER.

HAWARDEN, Chester, April 18.—My dear Mr. Crawford:—I thank you for giving me an opportunity which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the amendments on the Reform bill as yet standing in my name on the notice paper of the House of Commons

I need not state what must be in the minds of all, the nature of the amendment which the House rejected on Friday, the 12th, by twenty-one voices, or the composition of the body of noes by which it was so rejected. The country can hardly fail now to be aware that those gentlemen of liberal opinions, whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question, are not a majority but a minority of the existing House of Commons, and that they have not the power they were supposed to possess of limiting or directing the action of the Administration, or of shaping the provisions of the Reform bill. Still, having regard to the support which my proposal met with respect to personal rating received from so large a number of liberal members, I am not less willing than heretofore to remain at the service of the party to which they belong; and when any suitable occasion shall arise, if it shall be their wish, I shall be prepared again to attempt concerted action upon this or any other subject for the public good. But until then, desirous to avoid misleading the country and our friends, I feel that prudence requires me to withdraw from any attempts to assume the initiative in amending a measure which cannot perhaps be effectually amended, except by a reversal, either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday, the 12th; for such attempts, if made by me, would, I believe, at the present critical moment, not be the most likely means of advancing their own purpose.

Accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments now on the paper in my name, nor give notice of other amendments such as I had contemplated; but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against an attempt, from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modicum of enfranchisement imposed by the Government, or in improving, where it may be practicable, the provisions of the bill. I remain, my dear Mr. Crawford, most faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE EMPIRE—CHILDREN BORN FREE FROM DATE OF THE IMPERIAL DECREE—THE WORK OF EMANCIPATION COMPLETE, ETC. ETC.

RIO JANEIRO, April 8, via LONDON, May 4.—The Emperor Dom Pedro the Second, of Brazil, with the advice of his Ministers, signed to-day an imperial decree by virtue of which slavery is abolished throughout the Brazilian empire. This most important executive order is to take effect in a period of twenty years, so that no violence will be done to what is termed the "right of property" in the slaves. Children of every class born within the limits of the empire after this day, the 8th of April, are declared absolutely free by birth, so that it may be truly said we now inhabit a land of freedom, in which industry and labor will soon find a fair reward. The Government of Brazil has many years past sympathized with the action taken by the United States Government in conjunction with some of the great powers of Europe for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and a few years only have elapsed since the Emperor signed a decree prohibiting the importation of slaves into his dominions. The issue of the present decree completes the work of emancipation in Brazil.

—Sir Samuel Baker has been presented by the Geographical Society of Paris with its gold medal for the present year, for his discovery of the Albert Nyanza.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE IMPERIALISTS TAKING THE ARMS FROM THE LOWER CLASSES IN QUERETARO—JUAREZ'S DECREE AGAINST FOREIGNERS—MORE OUTRAGES ON THE BORDER.

MATAMORAS, April 22.—By the stage of Saturday evening, the 20th, we have news from Queretaro to the 12th instant; but there is nothing of importance to record.

The papers in the interior are mostly taken up with accounts of the operations of General Diaz in the vicinity of Puebla, which will have reached you via Vera Cruz prior to the reception of this.

The relative position of the Liberals and Imperialists about Puebla and the capital was as follows:—Diaz occupying Puebla, his line extending to Tlascala. At San Martin, on the road from that city to the capital, General Leiva, whose line extends as far as Rio Frio on the same road. Marquez at Guadalupe, east of San Martin. Zumpango was occupied by Guadarrama, where he was enabled to cover the road leading from Guadalupe to the capital. As will be seen, the disposition of the Liberal forces was such, that whatever route Marquez attempted to return to the capital he would come in contact with them.

Tacubaya, near Mexico, was occupied by Francisco A. Velez, who kept constantly harassing the Imperialists inside the capital.

Marquez, provided with $400,000, half of the *prestamo* which he imposed upon the city of Mexico, came out of the city on the 31st ultimo, arrived at Cautitlan, and returned in the direction of Puebla by the Apam Plains road. General Leyva, with four or five thousand men, mostly cavalry, was at Ayotla. General Guadarrama, with five thousand cavalry, and Jesus Lalunne, with fifteen hundred infantry, were to act violently against Marquez.

The *Coahuilense* of Saltillo, on the 17th inst., says that the Imperialists attempted a sally on the 12th inst., by the San Luis road, but were repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The same journal says the Imperialists had withdrawn the arms which they had given to the lower class of people, in order, it is said, not to impede their flight, or else to save the necessity of subsisting them, as supplies are every day growing more scarce, and they are now hardly able to feed their army.

Juarez has issued a decree withdrawing from those foreigners who are citizens of European powers that recognized the empire the privilege of taking out matriculation papers, abolishing all treaty stipulations with those powers, and abolishing all privileges and exemptions heretofore enjoyed by such foreigners not contained in the Constitution of 1857.

The effect of this decree will be to reduce all foreigners, save Americans, to the level of Mexican subjects, rendering them liable to conscription, forced loans, and confiscation of property; and in all things they become subject to like pains and penalties as native subjects. The result will doubtless be a hasty exit of all foreigners who can by any possibility get away.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF AN EMISSARY FROM MAXIMILIAN—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA—SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS, ETC. ETC.

MATAMORAS, April 24.—The stage which arrived last evening brought news from Queretaro to the 13th.

An emissary of Maximilian, bearing letters to Marquez, had been captured by the Liberals. His name is given as Pedro Santo. The letters state that Queretaro could not hold out much longer. The emissary was executed. From his confession, it is evident that the ammunition and subsistence of the Imperialists is almost exhausted.

A Monterey paper has the following, dated from Queretaro the 13th:—

At eight o'clock yesterday evening the enemy opened a terrible fire upon us. Doubtless his intention is to come out. NAVANJO.

LATER.—It is now nine o'clock A. M. The fire has ceased. The enemy was vigorously repulsed. NAVANJO.

Official news of the capture of Puebla has reached here, and was celebrated last evening by the firing of guns and playing by the military bands. Though the account will doubtless have reached you via Vera Cruz ere the reception of this, I send you such information as I have been enabled to obtain. The following is from the official report of Diaz to the Minister of War:—

PUEBLA, April 2.—Citizen Minister:—We have just taken the place by assault. El Carman and other fortified positions held by the enemy are in our possession. We have taken a large artillery train and a great quantity of ammunition. Febronio Quijario, Mariano Trijeque, and twenty other traitor chiefs and subalterns were executed according to law. A portion of the enemy's garrison escaped to the hills of Guadalupe to await assistance from Marquez.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The following was also received:—

PUEBLA, April 4.—Citizen Minister:—The forts of Guadalupe and Loreto were unconditionally surrendered this morning, with all their artillery, arms and ammunition. This completes the capture of the city, and the campaign is at an end in this State. Being ready for other operations, I shall immediately take the field against Marquez, who, I am informed, is only a few leagues from the city.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The following was received at Escobedo's camp on the evening of the 12th:—

SAN LORENZO, April 10.—The traitor Marquez, who had fortified himself at this hacienda, has been completely routed. The columns under my command have taken at this time an important position.

GUADARRAMA.

HACIENDA DE LA ESCALERA, April 13.—General Escobedo:—Marquez, with about forty Mexicans and about five hundred French and Austrians, who came in by small bands, have reached the City of Mexico. Yesterday he made a requisition for horses, and to-day he started with some cavalry in the direction of Las Cruces de Toluca. We have just arrived, and are skirmishing. General Diaz is expected with a considerable force.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GUADARRAMA.

SENATOR WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

THE SENATOR'S VISIT TO BEAUPORT AND SAVANNAH ABANDONED—HIS ROUTE IN FUTURE—KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO BE VISITED—HIS VIEWS REGARDING CONFISCATION—THE OPPRESSION OF FREEDMEN WHO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET TO BE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR THE ENACTMENT OF CONFISCATION LAWS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—Senator Wilson is still here. He started for Savannah on Saturday morning, but after getting out to sea the boat had to put back to Charleston on account of a severe storm. General Sickles, General Scott, and many other of the prominent citizens have paid him all due attention. He abandons his contemplated visit to Beaufort and Savannah, and leaves here to-morrow for Augusta. From there he goes to Montgomery, thence to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, and from there he ascends the Mississippi. He purposes speaking at various points in Tennessee and Kentucky on his way North.

In his second speech here, on Friday night, Mr. Wilson referred to the intimations which are being made, that colored men who vote with the Republican party may lose employment and be turned out of their cabins and holdings, and he said that would be the first act towards confiscation, if it should take place. He thought it very likely that Congress would regard it as a violation of the Reconstruction law, which contemplates the free exercise of manhood suffrage, and would confiscate the property of men so offending. He himself would support such a measure; but if the Reconstruction act was carried out fairly and impartially, and proper persons were chosen as Senators and Representatives, he believed the Rebel States would be readmitted, and that no measure of confiscation would be resorted to.

The colored people indulged largely to-day in their new privilege of riding in the street cars. The whites took it with good-humored resignation.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THE EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Evening Express* says:—

"The equipages that appear daily in the Central Park have become so numerous and attractive that a brief list of the prominent turn-outs cannot fail to be interesting:—Mr. Charles Reade, of No. 27 Ninth street, owns a splendid phaeton, with a stylish pair of blacks, worth $2500; Mr. A. E. Post, of No. 110 Fifth avenue, drives a similar one. Mr. R. Centre, one of the Judges of the Ocean Yacht Race, drives a dog cart, drawn by a pair of bays, valued at $2000. Mr. Wall, of Fifth avenue, owns a handsome clarence, with a pair of fine dapple greys, and Mr. John J. Cisco drives a beautiful barouche. Mr. A. P. Irving, of No. 54 E. Seventeenth street, is the possessor of a handsome 'landau,' and Henry G. Stebbins of a stylish barouche. Mr. R. G. Ferguson, of No. 43 West Tenth street, owns a pretty little phaeton, and Mr. E. Brooks, of the firm of Brooks Bros., a handsome coupe; Mr. John R. Garland, of No. 18 West Twenty-fifth street, and Mr. W. H. Henriques, of No. 36 Ninth street, are the owners of beautiful phaetons—the former drawn by sorrels and the latter by black Canadian ponies. Mr. Max Ryder, of Fourteenth street, owns a clarence which cost $2500, drawn by a pair of greys worth $1600; and Mr. G. G. Kellogg is the possessor of a handsome phaeton. Mr. Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland, Aspinwall & Co., owns a handsome carriage with a sorrel team. Mr. S. B. Hunt, of No. 35 West Ninety-ninth street, owns a wagon, Mr. David Crawford, a coupe, and Mr. Richard Irving, Jr., of West Twenty-first street, a handsome wagon. Mr. John Simmons drives a fine barouche. Mr. Frank Work, of No. 46 West Forty-first street, owns a coupe; he has a sorrel mare worth $7000. F. E. Ives, of the Union Square Hotel, and Mr. John S. Beecher, of Fort Washington, drive each a clarence. Mr. H. G. Marquard owns a landau imported from France; the Rev. Dr. Adams, a handsome coupe; Mr. A. Raymond, of No. 18 East Twenty-second street, a phaeton; Mr. Barnum, of the Clarendon Hotel, a handsome clarence; Colonel Howe, a phaeton; Colonel Van Buren, a coupe; Mr. August Belmont drives a dog cart with two English blacks; Mr. Durant, of Twenty-eight street and Madison avenue, owns a beautiful clarence; Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, a splendid carriage, four-in-hand; Mr. Winthrop, of Fifth avenue, owns a handsome carriage, drawn by bays; Mr. Robert Bonner drives a splendid roan; Mr. Hoyt, of Fifth avenue, owns a beautiful carriage with a fine bay team: ex-Mayor Gunther is the possessor of a splendid carriage drawn by bays; Simeon Leland, of the Metropolitan, drives a phaeton; Mr. Joel Wolfe, of Fifth avenue, owns a barouche drawn by bays; Mr. Jennings Demoreat and Madame Demorest own a splendid barouche; ex-Comptroller Brennan drives a splendid team; and Mr. J. Harper owns an elegant clarence and chesnut team. These equipages were noticed through the Park on Friday."

THE FASHIONS IN PARIS.

LONGCHAMPS DAY AND SETTING THE NEW STYLES—A RECLAMATION FROM NEW YORK—JEWELS AND EMBROIDERIES—SHORT COSTUMES AND DRESS BOOTS—GORED SKIRTS, ANTIQUE LACES, PARASOLS, SHAWLS, ETC.

PARIS, April 17.—This is Longchamps day in gay Paris, a day on which the new fashions are set for the coming season, and are driven out in elegant open vehicles to Longchamps. My letter, or rather a part of my letter, must resume our new styles, though to tell the truth they have undergone very few positive changes. We are to have no steel underskirts, and, in fact, with the exception of bonnets, there is little of a radical change.

There are a few improvements to mention, which shall be recorded lower down, but,

Firstly. I have a knotty point to settle with a persevering anonymous writer—a husband, of course—whose letters are ever dated New York, and which letters treat of female politics—namely, clothes. I copy a few of the most energetic passages, those which on the stage would call forth applause if an actor could be found to give them adequate renderings. He says:—"Madame, your fashions are the ruin of fathers of families, children are dying of hunger, mothers are sinking under their burdens, the Fenians are bringing heavy calamities down upon us, and still you fill column after column with falbalas (?) and outlandish jargon which no Christian can make out. Madame, your fashions are poison; they do not kill, but they intoxicate. You are driving our wives mad."

I answer in reply, "I agree with you that the Fenians are very inconvenient, and I am not at all surprised that they are bringing calamities down upon you; they would have stopped at home if they could have got through their troubles by themselves. The fashions are food to millions, but not poison. Seamstresses, milliners, tailors, spinners, weavers, and all those employed in the manufacture of tissues, whether lace, silk, wool, cotton, or flax, all live on the fashions."

I return to Longchamps.

The weather is fair, and the new fashions have had a good share of sunshine. Dresses are to be very flat in front, and trimmed on every seam. We are to wear wasps, gnats, dragon flies, and beetles *ad infinitum*—the jewelled are the prettiest.

Embroidered materials are the great idea, I perceive. Thus the richest silks are worked by hand. A very lovely grey poult was embroidered over with bouquets of jasmine, which were nothing but sprigs on the bodice, and spread into cluster of six or seven, with buds towards the bottom of the skirt.

A loose jacket to match was used in the same way.

The bonnet was a fanchon of jasmine.

The short costumes were very gay, pink and cerise underskirts, having a plisse flounce, passe tight sleeves of the same, a light cream-colored foulard overskirt, and loose jacket. Pistachio-nut green is very fashionable, trimmed with white cord, white lace, and white jet.

There never was such a display of elegant walking boots. All are high heeled, and have high garters with tassels. Violet velvet boots, with a white fur border or plumage, is the newest mania. They are called Louis XV. Some of our elegantes walk in shoes, but they are of the richest description, the heels being covered with red satin.

The plouescat, or Breton jacket, is mostly white, worked with chine silks.

The most sensational toilets to-day were very light gored skirts, with the mediæval colored satin tight fitting basque bodice. The front basque is cut on the cross, is oval, and buttoned on the sides. Isabel of Bavaria is represented in one of these in all the historical painting galleries. There is a puff on nearly all the tight fitting satin sleeves, which is sewn in the armhole *a la* Marie Stuart.

Striped silks are still very much worn, though chines are the very latest fashion.

The antique splendor of rich lace is reviving.

Parasols' handles are very heavy; they are mostly made of cut ivory, cut oak, and tortoise shell; they are covered with Chantilly or Alencon.

Lent has been observed with great solemnity at court, and there are no parties or balls on record this week. A *bal costume* is to be given in honor of the young Prince at General de Fleury's after Easter.

A few marriages are announced in the very tip-top regions of high life.

Twilled foulard silks are as lovely as satin.

Black cashmere shawls are richly worked and trimmed with lace, as also black silk peplum jackets.

—A monthly catalogue and review of all the books and periodicals published in Italy is about to be supplied by three of the leading publishers of Florence, Turin, and Venice.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols opened at 91¼; Erie Railroad, 42½; Illinois Central, 75½; U. S. Five-twenties, 72.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton opened quiet at 11¼a11⅝d. for middling uplands, and 11⅝d. for middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs open quiet. Corn 43s. 9d.a44s.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Common rosin, 7s. All other articles unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Hibernia Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—2 P. M.—The steamer Hibernia, from New York April 20, arrived at Glasgow this morning.

Chinese Rebels Threatening Nankin.

LONDON, May 6—2 P. M.—The rebellion in China is reported to be spreading. The city of Nankin is threatened by the rebels.

The Reform Meeting in London.

The Derby Government has ceased its opposition to the proposed Reform meeting in this city.

LONDON, May 6—2 P. M.—Illinois Central, has advanced ¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—2 P. M.—Cotton easier; other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Broke Jail—Personal—Frost and the Fruit, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Five convicts (all negroes) broke out of the Maryland Penitentiary last night, two of whom were immediately arrested, and the other three, James Cook, Benjamin Jones, and George Hebbron, are still at large. They cut a hole through the floor, and scaled the walls.

General Horn, the new Warden, takes possession of the Penitentiary to-day.

There was some frost in the surrounding country during the past few days, slightly injuring the fruit.

Burning of a Steamboat.

RED BANK, May 6.—The steamboat Sea Bird, running between Sandy Hook, New York, and this place took fire at her dock on Sunday morning. Her upper works, with part of her deck, were consumed. The damage is estimated at about $40,000. She is owned in New York and was not insured. Her hull and boilers were saved.

NEGRO BALL IN TENNESSEE.

A COLORED JUBILATION INTERRUPTED BY WHITE TRASH—THE MEN ROUTED, AND THE WOMEN INSULTED.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—On last Saturday night a colored ball was given at Paris, Tennessee, at which about fifteen females were present. During the dancing a party of about ten white men, employes of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, made a raid on the house, drove away the male negroes, turned out the lights, and insulted nearly every female present. One of the women was so badly hurt that she will die. All but two of the scoundrels have been arrested, and are in jail.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The Court reassembled at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the remaining juror was secured.

An application was made by Mr. Kilgore for an adjournment of the case until Monday, but the Court refused the request.

Mr. Mann opened the case for the Commonwealth. The examination of witnesses was then commenced.

Coroner Dallas testified to holding an inquest upon the body of deceased.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination; there was a bruise upon the index finger of the left hand, another bruise above the right ear and right temple, seven contused wounds upon the head; two in the left temple, the instrument striking against the bone of the face, passing upwards into the brain; two upon the forehead, one over the right eye penetrating the brain, another directly over the nose, passing through the scalp, indenting the bone; beneath the bruise upon the right temple there was a clot of blood, and the bone was fractured; the throat had been cut, the wound being five inches long, extending from behind the left ear across the neck to the front of the jugular vein; the wounds on the head were sufficient to cause death, but the wound on the neck would have caused death the quickest; a sharp cutting instrument, such as a razor, would have caused the wound in the throat; a blunt instrument of a peculiar shape would have caused the wounds on the head (riveting hammer shown); this instrument, or one like it, would have caused the wounds on the head; I applied the hammer, and it fitted the wounds exactly; one of the wounds was up to the very handle of the hammer.

Cross-examined—Five of the seven wounds penetrated to the skull; the relative positions of the persons could have been changed and the hammer made to inflict the wounds by being held in different directions; one of the wounds was evidently made by a person standing on the front or right side of the deceased; the blood was spread over the floor; I saw no evidence of the being spotted or surrounding objects; I should think she did not bleed before she fell to the floor, the blood being on either side of the neck; I think there was not more than one stroke of the weapon upon the throat; there probably was a spurt immediately on the instrument being applied, but the greater part of the blood would well out.

In my opinion it might be possible, not probable, to inflict such a wound and not get blood on the hands; the position of the wounds was not incompatible with the idea that the person inflicting them was in the front or right of the victim; the left carotid artery would have given out the spurt; the incision on the right side was deeper than that on the left. Any sharp cutting instrument could have produced the wound.

Examination direct—In my opinion, the reception of the wounds on the head would impair the heart, and its action would not have the power.

Colonel A. L. Magilton sworn—Dorcas Magilton was my mother; she was sixty-three; she lived at No. 1309 Shippen street (plan o f premises shown); I made this on the scale of one inch to four feet.

The plan was offered in evidence.

Mr. Adam Magilton, the husband of the deceased, was next called by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Kilgore, for the prisoner, objected to the examination of Mr. Magilton, upon the ground that the proposed witness did not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and was therefore incompetent to testify.

After a long argument by the counsel, the Court decided to admit Mr. Magilton as a witness, leaving to the jury to weigh all the testimony they heard in connection with the evidence to be given by the witness to be called.

This occupied the attention of the Court until near ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and after administering the oath to Mr. Magilton, the Court adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

In pursuance of the recent act of the Legislature, making the terms of the Court monthly, a new term, called the May term, was begun this morning. The petit jurors of the regular panel, those serving in the Wilmemore case excepted, were discharged on Saturday, and the Grand Jury earlier in the week. This morning the Grand Jury for the present term came before the Court, and Judge Ludlow addressed them as follows:—

At the request of the President of this Court, I appear here to-day to open the May sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the Quarter Sessions and General Jail Delivery for the County of Philadelphia. The term will commence, so far as the petit jury is concerned, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, and they are discharged until then. I have a very few words to say in opening this term of Court. You have been sworn as grand jurors, and you occupy a place between the accuser and the accused.

Under our system of laws, no citizen can be charged with crime without having his case first stated before the Grand Jury, and until they have determined that there is, upon the facts of the case, a sufficient cause to call him into this Court for trial, a citizen cannot be tried. Your office, then, is a most important one, and one the nature of which you will perhaps more thoroughly understand by considering the oath or affirmation which you have just taken. You hear simply one side of the cause or accusation; and if there is not sufficient ground for a true bill upon the accusation made, you may ignore the bill, and the person is thus discharged from appearance, as I have said, before this Court. Your deliberations are secret. You are to be a thoroughly understanding body. You are to act "without fear, without favor, and without affection." You are to be governed by no influences, except such as are naturally brought to bear upon you by the laws and evidence in the case. You are to communicate with no person outside of your room, and only with the sworn officers of the Commonwealth, where they have the right to appear before you. You are to communicate to no one the proceedings which take place before you. To do so would be a misdemeanor in the grand juror, and to attempt it a misdemeanor in the person who approached you for the purpose of obtaining information. You will observe at once, gentlemen, that the duties appertaining to your office are peculiar, but they are of a very responsible nature, and you cannot be too cautious in performing them with diligence and with honesty. For, gentlemen, it cannot be denied that since human nature exists in its present enfeebled condition crimes will exist, and it becomes of the utmost importance to look to every department of criminal administration of justice to see that the duties appertaining to it shall be properly and fairly performed. There are three points which may invite for a few moments our attention. They are, First, The necessity of ceaseless vigilance in the detection of crime. Second, Impartiality in the prosecution of the offenders on their trials. And, Thirdly, A fixed and inflexible determination to execute the judgments of the Court, when these judgments are pronounced according to law. Vigilence in the detection of offenders—this includes more than I can speak of at present. It may suffice to say that, from the single police officer on duty to the highest magistrate in charge of criminal affairs, there is a necessity for ceaseless vigilance. The officers must learn that they cannot connive at crime; that wherever there is a criminal he is to be arrested, and whenever arrested he is to be held by sufficient security to answer at this Court, and whenever held to answer, is to be tried and punished. The magistrates must learn that they must now and ever be cautious and see to it that bail is taken—a sufficient amount of a proper quality—to compel the attendance of those who are admitted to bail. If this shall be done, every arm of the public service is thoroughly served for action, for criminals of every grade and kind know that to commit crime is to call upon themselves condemnation and punishment. Crime will be diminished, although it will possibly never disappear, at any rate until a future and a better time comes. Much has been done, gentlemen, I am glad to say, by the officers of justice in ferreting out crime. I do not mean to say that they are perfect. We know that their conduct can be to a certain extent criticised, as may be the conduct of every public servant, but I will say that crime has been repressed in this county, and that swift and condign punishment has been meted out to those who have grossly violated the laws. As an illustration of this fact, I may mention that in three cases where brutal murders have been committed in this county, the feet of the detectives have been swift to fall upon the course of the murderers. One was launched into eternity under the judgment of this Court. Another died just before he was executed, and the third now remains, the day of his execution having been fixed. What we want is increased vigilance, increased activity in the detection of crime, and in the bringing of offenders before the Court. Then there must not be impartiality in the prosecution of offenders. Men must not escape because of potent influences.

When a man is alleged to have committed a grave offense, he stands, no matter who he may be, on a dead level with every man, in the eye of the law and in the eye of criminal justice, and it is the duty of all, without exception, who are charged with the proper steps necessary to be taken, to bring the offender to justice, impartially to prosecute. It is, then, of the utmost importance that no mere accusation shall condemn a man, and that when he shall appear at the bar of this Court, he shall be as impartially tried as he was before the grand jury, and when the fact is fully presented against him he must be heard even then with impartiality. Every feeling, except such as is directed to the evidence under the law, must be laid aside, and if he has offended against the law, and the evidence so establishes the fact, then must he be convicted; but this will amount to nothing if it in the least fail to execute the righteous judgments of the law. Mercy and justice are attributes of the Omnipotent; but it is not always merciful to the community to be merciful to the offender. When my imagination runs back over the years during which it has been my honor and privilege to preside, scene after scene arises in which I would gladly have extended mercy to the felon, but mercy to him would have been death to the community.

Nevertheless, in executing their judgment, the Court and executive will have the most merciful consideration of the case, even so far as the offender is concerned, but no mere mock sympathy, no mere attack upon the feelings, should be allowed to interfere with the calm and steady and inflexible administration of justice. We may weep, but we must punish. If we do not do so, every household will be without a protector, society itself would be shaken to its centre, crime will increased, and the laws upon the statute book will become a farce. Let us not only be diligent in detection and impartial in prosecution and conviction, but let us be firm in the righteous execution of the just judgment of the Court and of the law. It must be manifest by the very scene which surrounds you, by your knowledge of the past, for you are men, that there is a contest going on between virtue and vice, between innocence and guilt. It is a warfare, and as there are no signs that the enemy will surrender. But you need not be dismayed. Only discharge the duties of the hour with faithfulness, and in the spirit to which I have already adverted, and the end will come. Wars and tumults and commotions all grow out of the evil passions of men. Until they cease crime will everywhere exist, but there is an agency which is ameliorating the condition of mankind.

There are influences at work by which the passions of men will be quieted. All we have to do is to labor and to wait. "The sword will be beaten into a ploughshare, and the spear will be turned into a pruning-hook"—then crime will cease, the victory will have been gained, and there will be peace universal all over the world, and the ensign of the nation will gracefully fall before the banner of the Prince of Peace, whose banner will be love.

The Magilton Case This Morning.

At the opening of the case Mr. Kilgore, for defendant, stated to the Court that he had been informed that during the examination of witnesses in regard to Adam Magilton's competency to be sworn, on Saturday last, a juror was seen to write upon a card and hand it to Colonel Magilton, or to Mr. Magilton's son-in-law, while he was testifying on the stand, and requested that Colonel Magilton and his brother-in-law should be examined.

The District Attorney denied that such a thing had occurred, and asked why the "sneak informer" was not brought forward and sworn as to the truth of these statements.

The Court said that it could not entertain this motion at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Kilgore replied that his informant was absent at the time, but was ready to be sworn, and should be sworn as to the matter as soon as he should come and the proper time should arrive.

Adam Magilton sworn—Dorcas Magilton was my wife for forty-four years; she was killed on Thursday, April 25th; she lived in the same house with me, No. 1309 Shippen street; I ate breakfast about 9 o'clock that morning; I went out, and returned to breakfast about a quarter to 9 o'clock, after an absence from 9 o'clock; no one but my wife was at my house when I returned at 9 o'clock; I remained about half an hour before I went out again; when I returned again, no one but my wife was there; I went up to have a pair of spectacles repaired, about 2 o'clock; I returned about 3 o'clock; it was a dead-latch on the door, and I pulled it to; when I pulled the door to that morning I suppose the dead-latch held it; it always did so; there was neither bell nor knocker on the door; I had been accustomed to go in with a dead-latch key; no one but my wife and myself lived in that house; she also had a dead-latch key; when I went out to have the spectacles mended I left my wife sitting in the back room knitting; she was sitting between the cupboard and the table, about eighteen inches or so north from the window; this was in the extreme northeast corner of the room; there I left her knitting when I went out; the only way to get into my house is through the front door; there is no alley or alley gate; there is no way of getting at the rear without scaling fences and going through people's yards; I returned about 3 o'clock; when I came to the door of my house, I tried the dead-latch key, but it would not work; it raised the latch, but the door would not open; I could not open the door; it was locked; I had to rap at the door; I rapped at the door; well, this individual here (the prisoner) unlocked the door from the inside and let me in; I stopped and shut the door; he made the remark, "Some person has been here and murdered your wife;" before going into the house I raised the window and put the spectacles in, and tried the door again; I was in the entry of the door, and the prisoner's remark was the first salute after I got inside the door; he put his hand upon my shoulder and walked along with me to introduce me to my murdered wife; I walked immediately into the presence of my murdered wife; she was lying with her head east and feet west, near the little door; the chair that had been sitting in was tumbled over; the back of the chair was lying towards the east; the chair had been tumbled forward, and she was lying as if she had pitched straight forward out of it; she was lying with her face up; I saw the gash in her throat; I saw only a few of the front wounds in her head; a hammer that belonged to me lay by the side of her head (the hammer was shown to the witness, and was identified); the blood was all around her, and had run over to the other side of the room; the hammer was kept in a box under the ironing table on the east side of the room; when the prisoner came to the door to let me in he had no hat on; his hat was upon the table on the west side of the room; there is a back door leading into the yard on the east side of the room; when I entered the room the back door was open; the hydrant is within four or five feet of that back door on the east side of the yard; there is a pavement running straight from the door to the privy; when I saw my wife lying there in that condition, the prisoner himself started for an officer; Mr. McCullen was the next person that came; I missed nothing that was stolen; there might have been something stolen, but I missed nothing; nothing was disturbed except what I have described; when I saw my wife the blood was nearly all gone, but a little was still oozing out; her body was reasonably warm; she had been sitting in an old-fashioned rocking chair that belonged to her mother; I will relate all I know about the money matter; she went down to her son in-law's with stockings she had knit for his father; she left them there, and what she was paid for them I only know from her assertion; she came home from there about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and she did not go out after that to my knowledge up to the time she was killed; I returned about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Winnemore ate dinner at the house on Wednesday the next day he came in the neighborhood of 9 in the morning, saw me reading the newspaper, and went out immediately; it was in the front room that he saw me; I let him in; when I saw my wife murdered I went to the front door, made an outcry, and alarmed the neighbors; Winnemore was not a frequent visitor; he had been away for a long time; when he came back he came to see us; my wife was always very liberal with him; when she saw him she asked him to come and see us.

Cross-examined—I did not take breakfast with my wife on the morning of the 25th of April; when I went out in the morning I went to Cox's court; it is in Ninth street, above Market; I left them a little after 8; I left home about 6 o'clock; no one but my wife was at home when I returned; I remained about half an hour, when I went out again; I returned there about half-past 12; I ate dinner about 1 o'clock; I remained in the house until two o'clock; I then went to M

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Situation in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

There has been no difficulty for the last two years in predicting, except as to the exact time, what would be the ultimate issue of affairs in Mexico. In the first place, those who were well acquainted with the intentions of our Government, to say nothing of the temper of our people, knew that it was not among possible things that an Austrian Prince, foisted upon Mexico by force of French arms, assuming to be an Emperor in despite of the will of Mexican people, who had long ago chosen a republic as their form of government, should be recognized as Emperor of Mexico by the United States. We should have deserved the contempt of the world had we recognized him. In the second place, Maximilian himself, partly by the great wrong he committed, and partly by an excellent thing which he did, lost the support of both the great parties in Mexico, and was, in consequence, absolutely without support, except by French bayonets.

The two great parties in Mexico, for the last generation each in turn in the ascendancy, have been the party of the *Puros* (Liberals) and the party of the Church. Maximilian incurred the life-long hatred of the first when he accepted Napoleon's invitation to become an Emperor on American soil. He had but the Church to fall back upon. When he first arrived that party was jubilant. A scion of a royal house, usually considered as devoted to the interests of Rome as any other in Europe, the general expectation was that he would restore to the Mexican Church what she deemed her outraged rights—the same to recover which she had waged, under the leadership of Miramon, a three-years' war. The dignitaries of that Church, especially after Maximilian's visit to the Pope, made on the eve of his departure for Mexico, had made sure that one of his first imperial acts would be the rescinding of those famous "Laws of Reform" passed under Juarez's rule, in 1850, by which nearly $300,000,000 of landed property that had been accumulating for centuries in ecclesiastical hands, including half the City of Mexico, was, to use the Mexican phrase, *secularized;* that is, confiscated and sold for the benefit and behoof of the Government. They were doomed to a bitter disappointment. Maximilian, in spite of their remonstrances, formally ratified Juarez's action in the premises, and they lost all they had hoped for from the new comer. Thenceforth Maximilian had no longer a party in Mexico. He was placed in the same situation that John Tyler once occupied, with scarcely a "corporal's guard" left. His fate is sealed now. By this time, doubtless, he is a prisoner, a fugitive, or a corpse. We hope it is not the latter. His death, in cold blood, as a Mexican prisoner, would be, as Fouché said of the Duke d'Enghein, "worse than a crime; it would be a political blunder." Alive and spared, the dethroned usurper would excite little interest, and less sympathy; shot or hanged, the murdered Emperor would become a martyr.

But what is to be the result when he passes from the scene? wise reconstruction, peaceful consolidation, or chronic anarchy? Many prophesy the latter; we are very much given, we Anglo-Saxons, to looking down somewhat superciliously on all races but our own; and it is an easy and convenient cross-cut to the future to predict that it will be but a repetition of the past. Why, when the foreigners are gone, and the Mexicans once more possessors of their country, should they not fall to quarrelling again among themselves, with the old exhibition of partisan rivalries, civil brawls, *plans* (as they call their political platforms) by the dozen, and pronunciamentos appearing as regularly as a quarterly magazine, but often at shorter intervals?

There is an old legal maxim that with the cessation of the cause for a law, the law itself should cease. We admit that the general rule in Mexico throughout the past has been anarchy and civil strife. But what was the chief cause of this? An answer, which we believe to be a true one, came up at the time Maximilian disappointed the last hopes of the Church, in a curious way. When, in 1864, the imperial decree ratifying Juarez's confiscation of the Church lands appeared, the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico met in council, and issued a solemn protest against the measure, denying that the Emperor had any right in the premises, and stigmatizing his action in this matter as nothing better than high-handed plunder. The better to enforce their argument, and to show that this ratification was as much opposed to the public sentiment of the nation as to law and religion, and that the hearts of the people were with them, they declared that all the wars of the country, for the last quarter of a century, had originated in defense of ecclesiastical rights. The annual income of the Church, from the lands confiscated in 1850, was from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year; that was more than double the annual revenues of the Mexican Government—a revenue amply sufficient to carry on war, and employed, as their own incautious admission shows, for that very purpose. This ill-used wealth is gone. The property so stubbornly fought for is lost forever. The cause having ceased, may we not expect that what used to be the rule in this matter will cease also? Let us wait and see, refraining from sinister prophecies of evil. These people have fought stubbornly, not only for their independence, but for a radical platform of principles, of which no nation need be ashamed. Here are the items which compose the creed of the Juarez or Liberal party:—1. A Constitutional Government. 2. Freedom of religion and of the press. 3. Nationalization of the surplus church property. 4. The abolition of *Fueros*, that is, of military and ecclesiastical tribunals, as they existed under the old system, according to which military men and ecclesiastics were amenable to their own tribunals only. 5. Reduction of the tariff. 6. Free immigration. 7. Popular education.

When Juarez was Governor of the State of Oajaca, one of his first acts was to establish public schools in every district of the State. All this looks well. It gives promise of better things in the future. That promise may not be fulfilled. If we speak encouragingly, and hopefully, we may aid in its fulfilment. But if we persist in declaring that no good thing will ever come out of Mexico; if we cast contempt on the efforts of these people because they are still behind us in the race of civilization, we are doing what in us lies to chill their courage and retard their progress.

The Code of Honor Down South.

From the Herald.

Now that the war of the Rebellion is over, and the best generals of the bubble Confederacy, Lee, Wade Hampton, Beauregard, Joe Johnston, and others, have quietly settled down—some teaching young gentlemen moral philosophy, some cultivating sweet potatoes, and some managing railroads, and all apparently very glad to be at peace and very willing to be reconstructed—we find the old fire-eating and pistol-shooting spirit that prevailed among a certain class of Southerners in the good old days when a colored man had no rights under the Constitution again breaking out. Every day we hear of duels in some of the Southern States, chiefly among editors, which probably accounts for so many of them being bloodless. It might be supposed that the South had enjoyed enough fighting to satisfy one generation, and we suppose some of them have; for we notice that the principals in these duels were never heard of during the late war. But we recommend these belligerent Southern editors to keep cool, and take pattern by the North. Here we have our controversies in the press freely enough; but never a duel. In some cases the political editors go so far as to call each other liars and cheats and forgers, which is in very bad taste; but in the end they all manage to get along easily and quietly without burning powder. If the Southern editors had taken part in their own war, and shared in the hard knocks of the Rebellion, they would be less eager now to show their valor by standing opposite to each other at "a gentlemanly distance, not too near," and firing pistols with their eyes shut.

More Vague Reports on the European Difficulty.

From the Times.

It was not unreasonable to hope that we had got some degrees outside the realm of speculation in estimating the bearings of the European difficulty.

A late cable telegram would seem to disappoint whatever expectations of that sort may have been formed. Four days ago there came the distinct assurance that the assent of the rival powers had not only been obtained to the proposition for a Conference, but that the essential points which were to form the basis of a settlement had been formally outlined and definitely agreed to. France was not to enlarge her present boundaries; the fortress of Luxembourg was to be dismantled; the political condition of the Duchy was to be ascertained and settled by the assembled representatives; and the powers represented were to charge themselves with the task of giving effect to the provisions of the treaty, and maintaining these provisions inviolate.

This view of the progress made towards a pacific adjustment was amply confirmed by a dispatch from London which reached New-York early last Tuesday morning. On the previous day Lord Stanley made the official statement, in the House of Commons, that the proposal for a peace conference had been accepted by both France and Prussia. Yet immediately on the back of this came the bewildering announcement that the silence of King William of Prussia, in presence of the Diet, was causing uneasiness throughout Europe; and yet another telegram the same day repeating, in effect, the statement as to the ominousness of the King's silence. Next there comes, in spite of the foreboding character of these despatches, the news that the day for the meeting of the Conference had been fixed, followed almost instantly by the telegram, published on Friday, giving the 7th instead of the 12th of the present month as the opening day—an assurance, one would suppose, sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the *bona fides* of either of the contestants in submitting their case to a European council. Not so, however. Those not entirely hardened in their indifference to any and all kinds of political news reported by the cable, can hardly help being more or less confounded to read again this morning that an uneasy financial feeling has once more broken out, both in London and on the European continent, as to the prospects of the Conference; and that no less authority than Lord Derby throws discredit on the reported basis of settlement, while struggling to uphold his faith in the possibility of the Conference being able to reach a pacific solution of the difficulty.

Where these vague despatches about an "uneasy financial feeling"—a phrase stereotyped till it has become peculiarly offensive—originate, it is impossible to say. What we know is that their very vagueness tends more or less to excite the money market here. That was at least the temporary effect on Friday. And as long as the public mind can be kept confused by throwing everything bearing upon the European problem into the region of conjecture, financial uneasiness will continue to be felt. If that is the real object aimed at in dubious despatches, they serve to some extent the purpose intended.

Parliamentary Triumph of the English Reformers.

From the Herald.

The Atlantic cable reports that a division took place in the English House of Commons on the Reform bill last Thursday night, on the question of an amendment proposed by the Liberals, when the Government was defeated by a majority of eighty-one votes. This result, encouraging as it is to the advocates of the popular cause, is not vital as involving the official existence of the Derby Cabinet; and the Premier has exhibited his usual official tact in accepting the amendment, and thus avoiding an embarrassment perhaps unforeseen, and, consequently, unprovided for. The test vote on the measure was taken on the occasion of the second reading, when Mr. Disraeli's propositions were sustained against the arguments of the Gladstone-Bright phalanx by twenty-one votes.

The effect of the Liberal triumph in the House has induced a movement on the part of the Government towards a compromise with the people; for we learn by another telegram that the outdoor demonstration of the leaguers which is to take place in London to-day will not be interfered with, although the Home Secretary had previously "warned" the people against it.

The Political Situation.

From the World.

The country is on the edge of the great quadrennial maelstrom of the Presidential election, and our politics will presently be drawn into the whirl which sweeps everything towards that vortex. It bids fair to be a very different canvass from that in 1864. For many reasons, the activity of the Republican party will be soonest developed: and the Democratic party, if wise, will await the action of its opponents before disclosing its plans or deploying its forces. We have, as yet, no Presidential candidates in training; the Republicans have several. We do not, as yet, know whether the Southern States will be permitted to take part in the election; it is in the power of the Republicans to allow or to prohibit them, since the present Republican party will run one candidate or two, and the tactics proper for us to pursue might be essentially varied by a schism in that party. It is our policy to take the utmost advantage of their mistakes, rivalries, and intestine quarrels—a policy which requires us to practice for a long time to come a "wise and masterly inactivity," accompanied with great vigilance and wariness.

The Republican party must confront two difficulties, both of which tend to bring it early into the field. The first of these is, that the march of events is depriving the party of available issues; the second, that the scramble of competing candidates and their eagerness to head one another off, are unfavorable to postponement. The war, as a political issue, is dead; negro suffrage, as soon as the Southern States have reorganized, will be either dead or a source of disintegration, since no question will then remain but its extension by Federal authority into the loyal States. The Republican party, when called upon to tell what they intend to do for the ensuing four years, will have no ready answer, because there is no policy on which they are agreed. To go into the Presidential election seated on a dead horse, with their face turned towards the crupper, is a kind of campaign which no party would wish to court. It is only by an early beginning that the Republicans can succeed in constructing a platform that does not look merely to the past. The fact that Chase, Stevens, Sumner, and other conspicuous leaders are trying to put the party in advance of the Congressional policy, betokens a consciousness that the ground is rapidly sliding from under them, and that Southern acceptance of the Reconstruction acts will otherwise leave it without any living issues.

When the party meets in a National Convention it will encounter this dilemma—either it must construct a platform consisting of dead issues, or it is liable to be split asunder by an abortive attempt to make Sumner's policy the party creed. If there were tolerable unanimity in favor of any candidate, this difficulty might be got over; but rival and conflicting ambitions will rather magnify than belittle differences, inasmuch as the adoption of the old or the new platform will determine the fate of particular candidates.

The situation is entirely different from what it was in 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was able to dictate his own nomination. The reluctance of the country to make a change of administration in the very crisis of the war, cut the sinews of all other candidates. It insured the unity of the party, and made the Convention a mere registering body to authenticate a nomination demanded by the party sentiment. But since the death of Mr. Lincoln the Republican party has had no recognized head. Mr. Chase has lost his ascendancy over the banking and commercial interests by going into the Supreme Court. Mr. Colfax has apparently as good a chance for the nomination as the Chief Justice. Simon Cameron, between whom and Chase there is an inveterate feud, has recovered his political *status*, and if any intrigues of his can prevent Chase's nomination, they will not be wanting. Cameron will try hard for the nomination himself, and his triumphant skill in circumventing Stevens and Forney in the contest for the Pennsylvania Senatorship, proves that his hopes are not absurd. He is at least powerful enough to prevent the vote of Pennsylvania being given for any other Republican candidate, and his chance for the nomination is perhaps as good as that of either Chase or Colfax. Wilson, Butler, Stanton, Banks, and several others are longing, and will soon be intriguing, for the nomination. Their rivalries are likely enough to set the party by the ears, more especially since its vital issues will presently be obsolete, and the contest be a squabble among the heirs of a dying party for the distribution of its assets.

Poor Old Spain.

From the Herald.

We have an ominous whisper through the Atlantic Cable that there has been a rising among the republicans at Catalonia, in poor old Spain. We are disposed to believe the report, and that it means something much more serious than is conveyed in the cloudy allusions to these rising republicans. No Government in Europe, not even that of "the sick man of Turkey," has so completely gone to seed and dried up as the effete monarchy of Spain. During the last half century, and for a longer period, but especially since her American colonies, from Peru to Mexico, began to set up for themselves, Spain has experienced all the changes, from the magnificent De Soto, equipping fleets and armies under her standard, to the gallant, proud, reckless, vagabondizing Don Cæsar de Bazan, flaunting in his rags, and astonishing friends and enemies with his rash adventures and his narrow escapes. A republican conspiracy in Spain! Oh, how can such a thing exist in that country, where the spies, soldiers, inquisitors, jailors, and executioners of Church and State have watched the footsteps of man, woman, and child, day and night, for hundreds of years! The question is suggestive; but that "poor old Spain" is on the verge of a radical revolution, Church and State, we have abundant evidence. Unless specially provided for in the approaching London Conference of the great powers, the revolutionary elements of Spain, in some terrible and contagious outbreak, will be apt, before the end of the year, to render another conference necessary to avert the disasters and dangers of a Continental war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN HALL.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 10, Subject—"PECULIAR PEOPLE," under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store, Main street. 5 4 5t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 235 South SIXTH Street.
J. MULFORD, Secretary.
4 16 20 23 27 M 4 6 6t rp*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2, 1867.—THE Members of "The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," are requested to meet in the Vestry-room of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, at 3 o'clock.
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Secretary.
5 3 3t

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will also take place.
H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.
5 3 4t

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—BOILS, PIMPLES, TUMORS, ETC.—The pernicious nostrums advertised as *Cosmetics* are corrosive, mineral and vegetable extracts, which not only destroy the skin but lay the basis of innumerable facial disorders and even partial paralysis of the nerves. Without the baneful consequences, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will perform all the cures which the others boast, but fail to effect.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 4 am fatt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Jefferson street, from Randolph to Lawrence streets, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
5 3 3t

HEALTH OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—
First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.
Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.
Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 27th Wards.
Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.
Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.
Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.
Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.
Address HORATIO G. SICKEL, Health Officer.
5 1 10t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, CURIOSITY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, HABIT.
The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chestnut street.
No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.
Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made by the undersigned to the DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, for a contract to pave Hancock street, from Norris to Berks streets; and all persons interested will present any objections they may have to such improvement, on or before 12 o'clock MONDAY, May 20.
The following-named persons have signed an agreement for the paving of the street aforesaid:—Joseph Roates, Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Sibben & Co., Warner Justice, J. S. Smith, J. N. Moore, J. L. Haines, Pooley Howard, E. Marks, Mark Devine.
S. A. MILLER.
5 4 3t*

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 30t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER, President.
4 29 12t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
JAMES S. COX, President.
4 29 14t

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 209½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.
5 1

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
3 15 7w

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
5 3 tf

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENTS., clear of taxes, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
5 1 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
5 2 6t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., April 26, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the office of the company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.
4 27 10t

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVing answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 30th inst.
Respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman,
No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.
5 3 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 25 mw 1

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Mellons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1 25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 40 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 18 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, from 50c. up to $1 12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 5 up to $2 50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doyllies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, one case ⅞ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 1 3ms8p

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."
A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

OPENING.
NEW CLOAK STORE,
NO. 818 ARCH STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.
The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.
Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 28c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 80c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 50. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
O entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.
NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND FUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfm6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,
FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON,
PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES,
THE FINEST SELECTION.
OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwf8mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866,
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of the year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf4m4p*

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

MY OLD GREAT COAT.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

My old Grey Coat—My old Grey Coat—
Come wrap my aged form;
Surround me with thy ample folds,
To Battle with the Storm.

My old Grey Coat—My old Grey Coat—
Thou goest where'er I go;
By day or night—in heat or cold—
In hail, or rain, or snow.

The more the angry tempests rage,
The closer thy embrace,
Shielding my chilly limbs from harm,
Guarding my shrinking face.

Let others talk, as well they may,
Of friends of all degrees,
Thy friendship warms me every day,
While oft *their* Friendships freeze.

Thou'st clung to me for many a year,
Though still I can't deny,
I've sometimes scorned thy kindly aid,
When *Summer* friends were by.

But when November's nipping frost,
Forbodes stern Winter weather,
We join again in fond embrace
And closer cling together.

Let others *richer* garments prize,
Of Brown, or Black, or Blue,
Still turn I with admiring eyes,
My old Grey Coat, to you.

I honor thee, My old Grey Coat—
For all thy blessings past,
And may the thoughts of bygone days
Cement us to the last.

Thy *Youth* is gone—Thy *Fashion* too—
All outward charms decay,
But still thy virtues to my view
Grow brighter every day.

And if in *rags*, my old Grey Coat,
Still precious thou would'st be,
I *value* thee for what thou'st *done*,
For what thou'st *been* to me.

SUFFRAGE FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Speech of the Hon. E. A. Stansbury, of Passaic County, N. J., on Thursday Evening last.

On last Thursday evening, the Court House in Camden was filled to overflowing by those who desired to acknowledge the claims of the colored man to the ballot. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Burdsall, Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. E. A. Stansbury, and others, abstracts of which were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the following day. No abstract, however, could do justice to the remarks of Mr. Stansbury, and as they have not yet been given to the public in full, we append them, as follows:—

Mr. Stansbury said that the remarks of the President recalled the early days of our struggle against the overshadowing influence of the slave power. He had himself taken part in forming the Free Soil party in 1848, leaving the Whig party in Vermont in the height of its power. He was one of the small band who, in New York city, in 1852, supported Hale and Julien for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in order to vindicate the principle of resistance to slavery extension and domination. When the Republican party was formed they found us holding the advanced post for them, and they only came up to where we had been standing for years.

"I come," said Mr. Stansbury, "as an humble member of the Republican party, to ask you to accept the fundamental idea of Democracy—the equality of all men before the law; to accept, in fact, the inevitable logical result and conclusion of all you have done and all you have fought for since the Republican party was formed. If all your teachings and all your struggles against the tyranny and injustice of the slave power for the last twelve or fourteen years, do not lead by irresistible necessity to this doctrine of impartial suffrage and universal legal equality, then I would thank some one to tell me where they do lead. To stop now, short of a full recognition of this principle, is as if a storming party should rush bravely up to the "imminent deadly breach," with a loss of half its number, and then sit calmly down and fold its hands. We are in for this fight, and we must go on with it or step out of it. If the Republican party does not recognize this principle and defend it, it may as well regard its mission as substantially closed, and give way to a new organization, instinct with young life, and inspired to noble deeds by all the sacred traditions of the past and all the glorious hopes of the future. I desire here to say that it has been suggested to me that I have been instrumental in causing the severe animadversions everywhere made upon the action of the thirteen Republican members of the Legislature who voted against the proposition to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, and I say distinctly that I have had nothing to do with those utterances. I would not descend to such conduct towards my fellow-members. No! the press and the Republicans everywhere have spoken spontaneously, and it behooves us all to heed what they say. We must accept impartial suffrage, or we must consent to be regarded as having no better claims to confidence than our opponents. I do not know how this question is going to affect elections, and I care little, so long as I know we are right. If we are right we can afford to lose an election, because the reflex of popular sentiment will bring us back to confidence and power. If we are wrong, we have no right to succeed. In order to estimate rightly our position in reference to this subject, we have but to reflect where the refusal of suffrage to black men leads us. Every Rebel sympathizer at the North, every foul-mouthed, bigoted, degraded, ignorant wretch in the purlieus of the great cities, is permitted now to vote, but Frederick Douglass, one of the greatest and purest and most gifted men in the country, cannot vote in New Jersey. Nor could any one of the tens of thousands of steady, virtuous, industrious colored men throughout the North, and, chiefest of all, the men who all over the South, in the trial hour of the republic never wavered in their loyalty to the national cause, and poured out their blood on many a hard-fought field, could not vote in New Jersey! Ought this to be? I say, No! A thousand times, No!

"Can we justly or consistently impose impartial suffrage on the South and refuse to accept it ourselves?"

After referring to several other points that have been made against impartial suffrage, Mr. Stansbury concluded by exhorting his hearers to stand firm for the right, in undoubting confidence that it is always safe to do right.

The Newest English Poet.

One Young recently received a pension from Lord Derby, "in recognition of his services as a [historical and agricultural poet in Ireland," and Lord Derby has been painfully roasted about his partiality since in Parliament. Mr. Disraeli defended his chief with the plea that he had granted the pension in obedience to "that wonderful and mysterious document which exercises such an influence on all the transactions of human life—a memorial."

But the pensioned poet has also come forward in his own defense, and gives an account of his career, beginning with the eccentric observation:—"From causes too tedious to narrate, I was born in the year 1799"—which reminds the *Spectator* of a philosophical observation in a private diary, attributed to a living politician when a boy of thirteen:—"On this day mamma presented papa with a fine boy. The succession of phenomena which led to this event I leave for future investigation." Mr. Young also remarks:—"As to my having been a nailer in early life, it was my misfortune, not my fault." Was it either his fault or misfortune? Here Mr. Young reminds the *Spectator* of the story of the operative who pleaded (much more plausibly than Mr. Young) with a companion who objected to the cast in his eye, that his squint was his "misfortune, not his fault," to which the coarse fellow, with ready satire, replied:—"No, it isn't; it's your confounded ignorance."

—In St. Louis they are vigorously using the steam fire engines to cleanse the dirty alleys.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The funeral of Mr. Joseph Bickley, for many years the bell-ringer at the State House, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The funeral took place from the State House Building—Mr. Bickley and his family residing in the steeple of that time-honored edifice during his entire career as bell-ringer. The remains were followed to their last resting place, at Mount Peace Cemetery, by Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., the Western Hose Company, and a large number of relatives and friends.

On Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the funeral of the Rev. J. Gordon Maxwell, late Pastor of the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Marlborough street, took place. The impressive ceremonies incident to the occasion were conducted by Rev. Dr. Newton and Rev. Mr. Cooper, and a large number of other clergymen were in attendance. The remarks made by Dr. Newton on the occasion were of a peculiarly appropriate character, commencing with the words—"That I might finish my course with joy."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Detectives Joshua Taggart and Charles S. Smith arrested a man on Saturday night, at Sixth and Market streets, having in his possession $500 of the similitude of American half eagles. He also had six Mexican silver dollars of the same base character. He gave the name of W. J. Bishop, and hails from Western Virginia. On his person was a letter recommending him as a worthy agent for the distressed people of the South. Alderman Beitler committed him, in default of $3000 bail, to appear before a United States Commissioner.

Leonard Daniels, aged 14, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Camac, of the Third District, for the alleged larceny of four dollars, from a bureau drawer in the second story of house No. 505 Pine street. It is asserted that he slipped into the house while the family were at tea. The accused was held in $500 bail by Alderman Butler for trial.

DROWNED.—Coroner Daniels was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest, at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, upon the body of Darius Bare, aged 33 years, residing at No. 124 Chesnut place, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, who was drowned by falling into the Schuylkill at Chesnut street wharf, on Saturday night.

A boy who was in the neighborhood at the time heard a splash in the water, and immediately after heard a man calling for help. There are suspicions entertained that Bare was beaten by some person at present unknown, and then thrown overboard. An inquest will take place to-day.

Benjamin Owens, aged 40 years, fell into the Delaware, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Several fires occurred on Saturday evening. The first one, about half-past 6 o'clock, was at No. 1829 Germantown road, and was caused by the burning of a smoke-house belonging to Mr. Haas. Damage trifling.

About half-past 8 a slight fire broke out in the boiler shop of Philip Daily, at Laurel and Haydock streets. A moulding box caught fire from a hot sheet of iron. Damage very small.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a fire broke out in Shields' bolt and nut factory, at Twenty-second and Pennsylvania avenue, but was subdued before much damage had been done.

About 11 o'clock last night, the German Club House, No. 231 S. Twelfth street, was slightly damaged by fire, caused by a leakage in the gas pipes.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday morning a gentleman named Robbins, residing in Spruce street, above Broad, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, caused by a protracted spell of sickness, jumped from the second story of his residence, and falling to the ground, died almost instantly. The distressing occurrence happened while the nurse was temporarily absent.

STABBED.—John Clements, colored, aged eighteen years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday with a flesh wound in the back, occasioned by a knife in the hands of a man at Seventh and Bedford streets.

MAN BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Mitchell Costello entered a stall in the stable No. 2017 Race street, in which a stallion is kept, and the animal seized him by the arm with his teeth, and attempted to chew the flesh. It was with great difficulty the arm was extricated from the jaws of the animal. Costello was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the beautiful opera of the *Bohemian Girl* will be presented for the benefit of Mr. Edward Seguin, with its former splendid cast.

To-morrow (Tuesday) *The Crown Diamonds* will be rendered by the Troupe for the last time. This opera has proved one of the hits of the season.

On Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the Doorkeeper of the Academy, the popular opera of *Maritana* will be offered, with an excellent cast.

On Friday night Miss Caroline Richings will take her farewell benefit, when a favorite opera will be given. This is the last week of the Richings Troupe.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*After Many Days* will be continued this week, by special request. It is an unusually fine piece, and the scenery is the most magnificent that has ever been produced in this country.

On Friday evening Miss Josie Orton, the leading lady of the company, will take a benefit, and we trust that her friends will not forget her on this occasion.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander plays the title *rote* in *Elizabeth* this evening. She will be supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., and all of the company favorites. "Elizabeth" is Mrs. Lander's latest and greatest achievement, and no one should fail to witness her masterly efforts in this character. The play is put upon the stage in a pleasing style, and the acting throughout is very good. This is Mrs. Lander's last week at the Walnut.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James W. Wallack commences an engagement this evening, and appears in the latest dramatic sensation, called *A Dangerous Game*, in which he stands unrivalled. The play will be produced with new scenery and a fine cast. Mr. Wallack is engaged for one week only.

On next Monday evening Mr. Dan Bryant will appear for a short season.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Variety Troupe at the American Theatre is having good success. This week, in addition to the other attractions, Johnny Pierce, Miss Ellen Colene, and Miss Millie Killmyer will appear. A fine programme is presented each evening.

CONCERT HALL.—An exhibition of tableaux representing a voyage across the ocean, wanderings through Egypt and the Holy Land, will be given at Concert Hall this week, and is well worth seeing.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—At Carncross & Dixey's Opera House this evening, Mr. Robert Frazer will take his benefit. He will personate "Brudder Bones," sing a comic song, and execute his famous Dwarf Dance.

A new Ethiopian farce, called *Andy's Stratagem*, will also be played.

—Among the medical profession of New York there are at least ten men who make from their practice alone $36,000 per year, and twice that number who make $20,000.

—Ladies in London are wearing little gold bells fastened to the ends of their bonnet ribbons. A *belle* thus attired "makes music wherever she goes."

—The son of Wigfall, of Texas, is now travelling through that State as a dry goods drummer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES 4'02 | MOON RISES 8'36
SUN SETS 7'00 | HIGH WATER 2'45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN SPARHAWK,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Union	Southampton	New York	April 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 23
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 22
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Ship Matterhorn, Curtis, 44 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Norw. barque Aquilin, Mathison, 64 days from Liverpool, with salt and iron to P. Wright & Co.

Barque Oakridge, Glim, 8 days from Sagua with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, 17 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Moses Day, Eldridge, 90 days from Rotterdam, with logwood, etc., to order.

Br. brig Echo, Gowrie, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Clifford, Hearsey, 17 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr C. Fantauzzi, Parrett, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Sinaloa, Steel, 18 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr E. B. Emery, Frambes, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr M. R. Hickman, Dickerson, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Grunley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Brig Bloomer, Brown, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Uncle Jerry, Norton, Portland, do.

Schr Annie Grieve, Burke, Halifax, do.

Schr O. Bearse, Parker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, Beverley, do.

Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, Portland, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr F. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Salem, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, do.

Schr J. Walker, Overton, Sag Harbor, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

Schr H. R. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Boston, Tyler & Co.

Schr Boston, Smith, Danversport, do.

Schr Susan, Sears, Boston, do.

Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, Cambridgeport, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr G. Wiley, Burton, Stony Point, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Charm, Starr, Washington, J. T. Justus.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, G. Egg Harbor, Captain.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.

Tug Commodore, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Samuel Shepherd, Evans, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Co. Sailed in company with brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, for Philadelphia.

Brig J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. C. Carson & Co.

Br. brig America, McKenzie, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr J. F. Carver, Rumrill, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr C. M. Newins, Leaming, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Howell, 10 days from Charleston, with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr D. V. Streeker, Van Gilder, from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.

Schr C. H. Morse, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr M. C. Burrill, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr F. Edwards, Boice, from Salem.

Scar Mary Riley, Riley, from Salem.

Schr J. C. Patterson, Whitaker, from Salem.

Schr Boston, Smith, from Providence.

Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr O. Bearse, Parker, from Boston.

Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, from Cambridgeport.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lockout, Teander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 5—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia are at the Delaware Breakwater—brigs Errichetta, for Gibraltar; S. P. Smith, for Sagua; Cora, for Liverpool, N. S.; E. H. Rich, for Trinidad; Clyde, for St. John, N. B.; and schr H. B. McCauley, for Trinidad. Wind NE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Autocrat, Burwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from San Francisco 4th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, via Havana 25th ult., at New Orleans 28th.

Barque Esther, Prince, for Philadelphia in May, at Leghorn 17th ult.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 12th ult.

Brig Abbie G. Titcomb, Titcomb, from Genoa for Philadelphia, remained at Gibraltar 12th ult., wind bound.

Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, for Bangor, sailed from Salem 2d inst.

Schr Surf, Abbott, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 2d inst.

Schr Essex, Nickerson, hence, at New Bedford 2d instant.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Marion, to load for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 2d inst.

Schr M. W. Mair, Somers, from Chowan River for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 2d inst.

Schr L. Walsh, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 29th ult.

Schr Wm. Caper, Butler, hence, at Portsmouth 30th ultimo.

Schr S. Gilliman, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs A. S. Cannon, Cobb; J. Cadwalader, Steelman; and V. Sharp, Sharp, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The South Shoal Lightboat was on her station Tuesday last, April 30—all well on board.

Notice is hereby given that a Lightvessel will be restationed on the Hen and Chickens Reef, off Gooseberry Neck, west entrance to Buzzard's Bay, on or about the 4th inst. This vessel is schooner-rigged, painted lead color with day marks of the same color at mastheads, and the name "Hen and Chickens" painted in white letters on each side. She will show one light.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G. S. BLAKE
Lighthouse Inspector, Second District.
Boston, May 2, 1867.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·00 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE — CITY PROPERTY. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 32 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 89 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 41 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 6.

Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 6¼ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 7.

Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-sixth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on South street 19 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

No. 8.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¼ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9½ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall at the option of the holder become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 25 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes streets, three Valuable Fronts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property,

On TUESDAY, May 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, as follows:

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 26mf12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisor over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. CHESNUT STREET. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. 4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN B. LEVY.
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 3d

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY,
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 50 cents; 25 springs $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.

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12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, MAY, 6, 1867.

Slavery Abolished in Brazil.

The last stronghold of slavery on this continent, and in the world, has fallen. The Emperor of Brazil, on the 7th of April, issued a decree declaring all persons born in his dominions after the 8th of April to be free; and all persons born in servitude previous to that date to be free in twenty years. After the abolition of slavery in this country, and of serfdom in Russia, Brazil was the only remaining great slave empire of the world. The estimated number of her slaves in 1854 was three and a half millions, and at the present they cannot fall short of four millions. It is true that these slaves are not to be immediately emancipated, but all future increase of their number as slaves is prohibited; and it is very probable that, long before the limit now fixed for their emancipation shall arrive, the Government of Brazil will shorten the time alloted, and complete the great work at once. The only remaining country in the Western hemisphere where slavery prevails, to any great extent, is Cuba; and were not the Government of Spain so reactionary and despotic in its character, we might have hope that even here it would soon cease to exist.

The effect of this great measure upon Brazil cannot be other than beneficial. The gradual transformation of so large a part of her inhabitants from the condition of slaves to that of freemen, must give an impetus to the development of the empire such as could have been secured in no other way. The wise and humane character of the Emperor leaves no room to doubt that proper measures will be taken for the education and elevation of his whole people. Emancipation will certainly make Brazil more attractive to emigrants from other countries, unless, indeed, we except that small class of Southern secessionists who could not bear the idea of living in a free country, and so emigrated to Brazil. What they will do now it is hard to tell.

Such great events as the overthrow of slavery in the United States, the abolition of serfdom in Russia, and the downfall of slavery in Brazil, are splendid landmarks to the onward progress of the race. And they show us, too, on a grand scale, the hand of Providence in the affairs of men. Ten years ago, he who should have prophesied these startling events so close at hand, would have been deemed a dreamer and an enthusiast. God has brought them about in His way and at his own time, while we can only behold and adore these displays of His wisdom and power.

The Question of Reform at a New Tribunal.

To-day the great Reform demonstration takes place in Hyde Park, London. At it will be represented all the working classes of Great Britain. The artisan, heretofore considered a cipher in the sum of political power, now rises into apparent omnipotence, and meeting in the place so long dedicated to nobility, will speak plain words to those who need plain declarations. The question of reform has been carried before a new tribunal. It was debated in the Commons, and the popular demand was refused by the secession of some of the so-called friends of the people. The masses now canvass the matter for themselves. They meet together and say what shall and what shall not be passed as an amendment to the law. The meeting to-day is considered the grand culmination of the popular opinion—the climax to the expression of popular determination. The nobility fear that violence will be exhibited, and the Government have been securing a special police. We do not apprehend any such display of physical violence as is feared. The people are determined, but they are calm, and will have their rights, not by displaying lawless might, but by a quiet display of power and determination. We anticipate at the meeting in London such a turn-out as was made in Birmingham, and such speeches as that of John Bright at the latter place, where he eloquently declared:—

"The rich people of this country, as a mere matter of wishing, would desire that everybody should be satisfied and everybody should be comfortable; but the rich people in the west end of London cannot stand perpetually the exhibition of 50,000 or 100,000 or 150,000 men coming out and saying, 'We are shut out from the Constitution of our country. We are not seeking to injure you; we are not men of violence, of whom you need be afraid; but there is the Constitution, and we claim under that Constitution to have the right to vote for members of the House of Commons.' Let Mr. Beales and his friends in London—let the workingmen everywhere, by great meetings—the greater the better—peaceful and orderly meetings, passing sound and rational but firm resolutions; let them make it appear to every person, from the humblest in the land to the Queen on the throne, that there is a general, a wide, a universal, and a strengthening sentiment that what exists is not longer tolerable, and that something better must be established. I give you my word I never said anything with a more perfect confidence that I speak the truth, that you have only thus to meet and thus to speak, and the barriers which stand before you will fall at your words, and before long—it may not be this season—it may be next—you will be admitted to a frank and generous and liberal and satisfactory exercise of the electoral franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of your country."

The Debt.—The statement on May 1 of the condition of the national debt shows us that the total indebtedness is $2,668,875,098. The funds in the Treasury amount to $148,089,002, leaving a balance on the debit side of $2,520,786,096, being a decrease during April of but $2,641,974. At this rate of liquidation it is useless to discuss whether or not a national debt is a national blessing. It becomes, for a century or so, a national necessity.

The Peace Congress.

To-morrow the Peace Congress, on whose decision rest the peace of Europe and the stability of many of the existing powers, will meet in London. There will be present at the Conference representatives of Great Britain, Russia, France, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. As a distinct preliminary to any proceedings, each of the great powers pledges the others to maintain the decisions of the Conference by all means in its reach. So that, should either France or Prussia deem herself aggrieved by the decision, she will have really no remedy except to fight her late colleagues in the Conference united in opposition. We, therefore, cannot feel that the peace of the Continent is endangered. The day for the settlement of all quarrels between nations by arbitration seems approaching. The general desire manifested to avoid a conflict, the instantaneous effect on stocks, and the serious loss which would accrue to each individual by war, make men peace advocates, and bring into life a class in every nation, which is most influential by reason of its wealth, who are opposed to battles, because they affect the Bourse or 'Change. We therefore hope that, as capital is gradually diffused among the masses, and the number of those who will be pecuniary losers by war increases, that the day dreamed of by Tennyson approaches:—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled,
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Illness of Minister Wright.

The cable tells us that Hon. Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister at Berlin, is lying at the point of death. This information will be received with sincere sorrow by those who have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman. Urbane and courteous, he was possessed of intellectual powers of no mean order, and was a universal favorite. Governor Wright was born in Pennsylvania in the early part of the century. When a young man he emigrated to Indiana, and was elected to Congress from that State in 1843. In 1849 he was chosen Governor of Indiana, and was successively reëlected to that position until 1857. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Prussia, and continued in that position until the accession of Mr. Lincoln. Returning in 1861, he was elected United States Senator, and during the one session he held that seat acted with the ultra war Democracy, following the lead of the lamented Douglas. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition. Upon Mr. Johnson's succeeding to the Chief Magistracy, he was tendered his old post of United States Minister to Prussia, and sailed at once, and has remained in that position ever since. He was a warm personal friend of the President, and his was the first appointment made when Mr. Johnson gained power. He has well represented us in Berlin, and his long experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the customs of the country, and his personal popularity secured him an intimate acquaintance with its public men.

Mr. Perry on the Situation.

Mr. Perry, who for a time was one of Andrew Johnson's satraps, otherwise called Provisional Governors, has written a bitter letter, urging the people (white) of South Carolina to vote against calling a Constitutional Convention under the Military Reconstruction bill. This fossil politician is afraid that the negroes, with whom "thousands of unprincipled whites will unite their destiny for the sake of spoils and plunder," will proceed to confiscate the landed property of the State, and divide it among themselves. We remember that Andrew Johnson once, in a celebrated speech, proposed some such measure as this, but we have not heard it seriously advocated since then. Mr. Perry is afraid of a shadow. What he and those like him have serious cause to fear, is the overthrow of the *political aristocracy* which has so long lorded it over the people of South Carolina.

By-the-way, from Perry's standpoint, what becomes of the oft-repeated boast that their old masters would be able to control the votes of the freedmen?

Democratic Lawlessness in Kentucky.

While in the late Rebel States, under the wise execution of the Reconstruction law, outrages upon the persons and property of the freedmen, and upon Union men, have almost totally ceased, in Kentucky, where so-called *Democracy* has full sway, they are of everyday occurrence; and the United States authorities have just been forcibly resisted in attempting to arrest the murderers of the freedmen at Nicholasville, in that State. The account states that Lieutenant Rice was wounded in three places, and a private soldier was also wounded. Had it not been for the Reconstruction law, a similar state of things would have prevailed all over the South; and give the Democratic party power to-day, and Kentucky lawlessness and intolerance would speedily prevail in all the Southern States. The rule of the Democratic party in the South means the rule of mob law, of violence, and of murder. Kentucky is a good example of the *barbarism* that calls itself Democracy.

The Kentucky Election.

The special election in Kentucky for Congressmen came off on Saturday, and, if reports are to be believed, resulted in the success of the ultra States Rights Democracy by a largely increaseed majority over the Duval contest last year. The result is not in the least surprising. It is only what we might have confidently anticipated. In Kentucky the Rebels are not disfranchised, and the negroes are not allowed to vote. Under such circumstances there is no wonder that the Rebels gained the ascendancy. It is probable that of the delegation there will be seven ultra Democrats and two radicals. But it may be that the Democrats have carried every district, as we base our hopes on the despatch which states that the western districts are very closely contested.

William Cornell Jewett, of Nicaragua and Colorado fame, has at last taken unto himself a wife. The *N. Y. Times* says that:—

"We have from a correspondent at Frankfort, Germany, a sparkling account of the marriage in that city of William Cornell Jewett (better known as Colorado Jewett) to Charlotta Berna, daughter of Anthony Berna, Esq., 'one of the wealthiest Americans resident in Frankfort at present.' We have not room for the details of this extraordinary event, and must content ourselves with simply announcing it. We may venture to express the hope that this incident will put a stop to the issue of Mr. Jewett's extraordinary political circulars."

DOINGS OF A BOSTON BROKER.

PARTICULARS OF THE OPERATIONS OF JOHN LEIGHTON IN MINING STOCKS, ETC.—HIS ARREST AND RELEASE ON BAIL IN THE SUM OF $160,000—EXCITEMENT IN THE "HUB."

Boston, May 5.—The topic of conversation on the streets, in the hotels, and even in church to-day is the recent arrest of the renowned and irrepressible John Leighton, whose operations in stocks for the past few years have been the wonder and envy of circles on 'Change. On Friday night he was comfortable ensconced in Young's Hotel, although under arrest, but on Saturday noon his quarters were changed to the Cambridge street jail, in the absence of bail to the amount of $160,000.

The complaints against Leighton are:—One by New York parties for embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of the Franklin Mining Copper Company, whereof he was recently President, to the amount of $60,000; the same charge by the Dana and Hanover Mining Companies, to the amount of $13,000 each, and by the United States Government with feloniously and unlawfully using moneys of the United States, and unlawfully receiving $300,000 from J. F. Hartwell, late agent of the Sub-Treasury in this city. The last charge mixes him up with the late gigantic swindle in making a "corner" of copper stocks of Mellen, Ward & Co.

The arrest of Mr. Leighton has also naturally enough been the topic of conversation among the very large class which have a direct interest in copper and gold stock. Mr. Leighton has been a bold operator, but not always a successful manipulator of stocks; for, though temporarily fortunate, the result has shown that he had ventured beyond his depth, and that his schemes, which had carried heavy losses to others, have at last brought him to an unfortunate position. If his case ever reaches judicial investigation, we shall have more correct ideas of what really constitutes "pluck" and "sagacity"—qualities which he is credited as having possessed. The friends of Mr. Leighton state that he admits that there was an over-issue of stock of the Franklin Mining Company while another party was in his office with him; but Mr. Leighton claims that he never had a dollar from the company, that he never owed it a dollar, but that, on the other hand, he paid out of his own pocket $136,000 to save it from going to ruin. This payment, he claims, was made voluntarily, and that he was not obliged to make it. In regard to the Dana and Hanover Companies, he claims that when he went out of office as their treasurer he owed them $30,000; that the money, by vote of the directors, was loaned to him, and when his successor took his place it was the distinct understanding of the directors that the money should remain in Leighton's hands. The money was used to pay the Huron Company, and Mr. Leighton has made a proposition to give Huron paper endorsed by himself and another person to protect it. Last night the requisite bail was obtained, and he was released from custody, and will proceed immediately to New York to straighten his affairs there.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
4 23 4p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2?7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE.
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after WEDESDAY, May 8, 1867, THE PASSENGER TRAINS OF THIS ROAD will leave
THE NEW DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER OF BERKS AND AMERICAN STS.,
AS FOLLOWS:

For Bethlehem at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M. 7·45 A. M. and 1·30 P. M. are Through Trains to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Mauch Chunk.
5·20 P. M. Train is Through Train to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M. 2·45 P. M., and 4 P. M.
For Lansdale, at 6·20 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M., 11·35 noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M. 2·15 P. M. and 5·40 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 11 A. M. and 2·15 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
5 6 2? ELLIS CLARK, General Agent

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 2?rp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at this Office on SATURDAY, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M.
11* F. H. STEEL, Secretary.

FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company No. 233 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1867, at 12 M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
11 T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STORY
IN
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND NEWS DEPOTS.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the publication of the NEW STORY by HENRY WARD BEECHER, which has been written expressly for THE NEW YORK LEDGER will be commenced in No. 12 of the present volume of THE LEDGER—the number that will be published on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

It is said that on one occasion, during Mr. Beecher's residence at the West, a Committee from the church where he preached called upon him to remonstrate against his saying so many witty things in his sermons. He replied to them:—"Brethren, if you only knew how much I keep back, you would never think of finding fault with me for what I say." In this story Mr. Beecher KEEPS BACK nothing. In it he gives full scope to all his faculties, and for the first time finds a fitting field in which to display his transcendant genius. The title of the story is

NORWOOD;
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

In addition to the great attraction of this story, we have secured for publication in THE LEDGER a series of articles written expressly for us, entitled ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN; being a series of twelve articles by the Presidents of twelve of the principal Colleges of the United States. The first article of the series will appear in next Monday's LEDGER—which number will also contain the first part of Mr. Beecher's Story. It is on THE STUDY OF THE MATHEMATICS, by Professor Hill, of Harvard College. The second of the series will succeed it in the following number. It is on THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS, by President Woolsey, of Yale College. The third of the series will be by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., President of Princeton College. It is entitled "HINTS TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO ENTER COLLEGE."

THE LEDGER is for sale at all the Bookstores and News Depots throughout the country, and is mailed to subscribers at $3 a year, or two copies for $5.

Address all communications to
ROBERT BONNER, PUBLISHER,
1t No. 90 BEEKMAN Street, New York.

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YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
8 lb. GREEN ENDS.
25 BALES WHITE AND GREY.
FOR SALE BY
5 6mwf8t RENE GUILLOU, No. 16 BANK Street.

EXQUISITE READING.—"MADAME LANE'S LIFE AND CONFESSIONS."—Rich, rare racy, and peculiar developments. Thirteen beautiful cuts from life. Sent, postpaid, in sealed envelope, for $2. Address J. T. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
5 6 21*

FIFTH EDITION

The Georgia Injunction Case.

Washington, May 6.—In the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, Attorney-General Stanbery closed the argument in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases.

The Attorney-General spoke as to the general principles involved, and denied, as heretofore, that these cases had any place in Court. They were not within the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity such as the Constitution of the United States provides. There was in them no basis of property on which relief could be given. Georgia and Mississippi, according to the bills filed, undertook to speak for all the people of these States. Where was the evidence of this fact? Besides, of the ten Southern States over which the Reconstruction acts were to operate, only two of them were here. It was not known to the contrary that the remaining eight States were satisfied, for they had not presented any bills of grievances. The law gave the citizen a right to vindicate himself, and he could do this as successfully as a State could for him. Counsel on the other side had invoked the Court to save their liberties from destruction, to preserve the integrity of the States in whose behalf they appealed.

But, said the Attorney-General, there was no inherent power for that purpose in this Court, for Congress might so act as to destroy the efficiency of the Court by impeaching its judges on false accusations, or by denying the salaries requisite to their support. It rested with the people, however, to secure the honesty and right doing of the Legislature; and on this basis we must look for the preservation of the rights of citizens, and of the guaranteed rights of the States.

No further proceedings took place on the question before the Court, which adjourned immediately on the conclusion of Mr. Stanbery's argument.

Burning of a Town in Illinois.

Chicago, May 6.—The business portion of the town of Cambridge, Illinois, three miles west of Rock Island, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, except one store and one hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with an insurance of $25,000.

From Buffalo.

Buffalo, May 6.—The gale which has prevailed here has blown large quantities of floating ice in front of the harbor, and the bay is completely blocked. A large fleet of vessels are in the offing, icebound. The schooner Southwest struck on a rock on the Canada shore, on Saturday, and sunk in twelve feet of water. Four thousand bushels of grain were transferred from her to a lighter. The balance of the cargo was damaged.

Naval.

New York, May 6.—The United States ship Guard has arrived here, in fifty days from Port Mahon. She has on board twenty-six officers from the United States European squadron. She sailed from Boston on July 12, 1866, and has since been attached to the European squadron.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
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AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
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WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

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SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.

NOW READY,
A NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT
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LOW PRICES.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,
COACHMEN'S COATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
LINEN DUSTERS, NEW STYLES.

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.,
4 27 smth?4p PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE FIRST ANNUAL
SALE OF STOCK,
ON THE BURLINGTON COUNTY EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8,
THERE WILL BE OFFERED OVER 100 HEAD OF FINE HORSES,

Including several Fast Trotters, several pairs of matched Carriage Horses, and many nice Family Horses, and good Roadsters; several Colts by Hysdick's Hambletonian, Goldsmith's Volunteer, American Star, California Patchen, and other Colts of Old Patchen, May Day, Bashaw, Empire, Abdallah, and other noted Trotters.

Also, Durham and Alderney Cattle, Southdown and Leicester Sheep, Jacks Jennets, Goats; Carriages, Harness, Machinery, etc.

Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained on the ground on the day of sale. 5 6 21*

W. H. GROVE. DESKS, OFFICE TABLES. 11TH & 4TH ST.

$1000 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the subscribers for the recovery of the WATCHES, WATCH-CASES, and other articles stolen from their safe on Tuesday night, April 30. A proportionate reward will be paid for any portion of the goods. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 128 S. FIFTH Street.
5 3 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
5 14? Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
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NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—
4 11 imrp*

John Welsh,	W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold,	Morris Hacker,
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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7?rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES W. KETLER
WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE
S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9,

Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. His
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and Havanas, his establishment shall not be excelled, while his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found—

Grant's Best Navy,	Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco,
The Celebrated Monitor,	Globe, Golden Shower,
Fine Congress,	Yara, Planter's Pride,
Greaner's Spun-roll,	Continental, Metropolis,
Jones & Sons' Cavendish,	Hiawatha, Sunnyside,
Rough and Ready, and	and Soldier's Comforter; and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. etc.
Plain Tobacco and Fine-cut in bulk,	
Solace, Rosebud, and Sunnyside.	

The Trade supplied with Leaf.
Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 5 2 6t4p

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

THE STEINWAY PIANO.

The following appeared in *La Presse Musicale*, an influential musical journal in Paris:—

These piano-fortes furnish us with a specimen of American industry and manufacture which leaves no room for improvement. In the same measure that the boxes disappear, to make room for the articles to be exhibited, the astonishment is increased, not only in regard to the eye, but also for the ear. We do not hesitate to declare, after having heard these piano-fortes, that they are real wonders of art and industry.

We have just heard the Grand Pianos exhibited by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and our surprise, we must confess, was great. We always thought that a piano-forte of this kind, possessing such power and such majestic fulness of tone, could not be made subservient to facility of modulation, and variew of accents. Then again we were of opinion that such powerful pianos could not but have a hard touch. Nothing of the kind.

But a still greater surprise has been in store for us. We have been compelled to admiration by a Square Piano, one of those instruments which have been scarcely in use in Paris for the last twenty years, but which are preferred in America; we are even told that ninety-five out one hundred pianos sold are of this shape.

If we had at first doubted that with such a piano one could create a sensation in Paris, our opinion soon underwent a complete change, after having heard this instrument. We can now easily understand the preference given by the Americans to these piano tortes, for in Europe we can hardly realize what these Square Pianos are, as manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

We cannot too strongly urge our readers, artists as well as others, but especially the pianists, to examine what we consider perfection realized in the art of pianotorte manufacture. It is but just to add that the Parlor Grand, as well as the upright Piano is in every respect equal to the other pianofortes exhibited by Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

We propose to give a detailed description of all the ingenious inventions due to this firm, and at the same time to make special study of the means employed to obtain such results. For the present it must suffice us to say that the house of Steinway & Sons, in New York, has justly occupied for the last ten years the highest rank in its specialty, and if it has the privilege of being at the head of the manufacture of pianos in that country, it is because it has understood how to give an impulse to this manufacture, and to bring the latter to the highest degree of perfection.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT SWINDLE PROPOSED—"THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY ARE SOON PARTED."—Messrs. Clark, Webster & Co., doing business at No. 62 Broadway, New York, as bankers, managers, and utilitarians in general, appear to place upon this time-honored maxim the most implicit reliance. No one can blame them for so doing, for no one will dispute the truthfulness of the maxim, unless he himself belongs to the illustrious and numerous fraternity of fools. But Messrs. Clark, Webster & Co. should be careful lest they suspect some one of being a fool who does not properly belong to the category. And when Messrs. Clark, Webster & Co., a few days ago, mailed to several of the most prominent merchants of this city the prospectus of a little scheme which they are manipulating at the present time, they displayed a weakness which renders the advice above given extremely opportune.

We have been favored by a friend, against whom they thus insinuated their belief in his lack of common sense, with a private view of the programmes issued by Messrs. Clark, Webster & Co. Among these is a handsomely displayed slip of the width of two newspaper columns, and the length of two feet. It starts out with the assurance that "The Bankers' and Brokers' Grand Presentation Entertainment will positively take place, as previously advertised, on Tuesday, June 18, 1867, at Cooper Institute, New York;" with the further assurance that the grand distribution of prizes will be conducted on the "Mutual Benefit Principle," by a "pro-rata distribution of profits to the ticket-holders." The capital of the "Entertainment" is fixed at $1,287,148. To this 1,287,148 tickets of admission will be issued, at the insignificant price of one dollar each. The nature of the "Entertainment" proper is not disclosed, but purchasers are assured that the plan of presentation is "the fairest and most impartial yet offered to the public," for the simple and satisfactory reason that there is "a prize with every ticket."

The document then proceeds to state that "a number of the leading bankers and merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the charitable presentation entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a company, with the view of inaugurating an enterprise, which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and which, being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises." And as a positive guarantee that there will be no postponement of the "Entertainment," by reason of a failure to dispose of all the tickets, "an association of the leading bankers and merchants" of New York have generously run the risk of enriching themselves by becoming obligated to purchase such as may remain unsold on the day of the grand presentation.

It may be of interest to know the nature of the prizes to be given away at the "Entertainment." Among them we find enumerated three in cash, of $75,000, $50,000, and $25,000 respectively; 861 others in cash, ranging in amount from $10,000 to $5, and footing up in the aggregate $160,000; pianos to the number of 66, and the value of $64,000; 218 melodeons, valued at $28,645; 615 sewing machines, valued at $72,275; full sets and clusters of diamonds, of the value of $101,150; 443 gold watches, valued at $73,319; 815 silver watches, valued at $29,744; and divers other assorted prizes, of the total value of $668,015.

As an inducement to the purchaser of tickets, generous terms are offered to clubs who will take them by the half-dozen, while equally liberal terms are offered to persons ambitious of becoming agents of the "Entertainment."

We regret very much that our space will not permit us to give anything more than the above meagre outline of the projected "Entertainment." We presume, however, that the managing bankers have advertised it sufficiently to dupe thousands of ignorant people already; and that, before the presentation comes off, they will still further increase their ill-gotten gains. If the authorities of New York city are not aware of the existence of this enterprise, it is high time that they received an inkling of it, and took the necessary measures to secure its suppression, and the punishment of the swindling bankers who are "managing" it. We trust that no person who reads this will be so utterly foolish as to invest in this scheme; but as the fools are not all defunct at the present time, we have considered it incumbent upon ourselves to give the affair a thorough ventilation.

ASSAULTS.—William H. Owens, for threats, and using a knife in an unlawful manner in a fight, on the corner of Seventh and Bedford streets, yesterday afternoon, was held by Alderman Tittermary to answer at court.

Frederick Schreider, for committing an assault on a brother German at Eleventh and Girard avenue, yesterday afternoon, was himself committed by Alderman Cloud to answer at court.

George Holmes, for displaying his superior fighting qualities upon a citizen at Eleventh and Locust streets, last evening, was committed to answer by Alderman Swift.

THE RESULT OF A SUNDAY'S BOATING—A MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon four persons, being about half intoxicated, determined upon having a boat ride. So they all piled into a small skiff, and when near the Falls Bridge, on the Schuylkill, a hat blew off. One of them attempting to reach it, so far destroyed the equilibrium of the boat that it capsized, and all were soon struggling in the water. Three were able to swim to shore, but the fourth, Hugh Cuthbersome, a young Scotchman, went down. The body was not recovered till late last night.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD advertises in another column an important change in its schedule for summer arrangements, to take effect on Wednesday next. The increasing importance of the trade with the Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys has demanded further accommodations, and two daily connections are to be given to both of those sections in the new schedule. A close connection with Easton, leaving Philadelphia at 5·20 P. M. is also in the programme.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—A MEETING FOR ITS PREVENTION.—To adopt some measure which would result in the prevention, to a great degree, of cruelty to animals, has of late excited considerable discussion and thought. The torturing of horses by lash and club upon our public streets—the infliction of all manner of barbarisms upon the smaller animals—the undue cruelty exercised in our slaughter-houses, where, in many cases, it is a cause of untold delight to inflict tortures, and witness the death throes of the dumb brutes, are becoming of too frequent occurrence to be allowed to exist longer.

Some time ago a measure was adopted which promised good results, and would have to-day been fully carried out had it not been that the people allowed inhumanity to be openly practised without giving any information.

The need of an association which will have for its object the prevention of all cruelty is what has long been needed; and for the organization of such a society a meeting was called this afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms, commencing at 1 o'clock. At the opening of the meeting there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. His Honor Mayor McMichael presided, and Richard P. White, Esq., acted as Secretary.

On taking the chair, his Honor remarked the necessity of such a society; they exist in many other States, and have been productive of great good. In his capacity as city magistrate many occurrences were daily coming under his observation, and that, in co-operation with the members of such an association, he would employ the police force to carry out as far as possible the object of such association.

The following resolutions were offered by the Hon. Mr. Phillips:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to form an association, whose duty it shall be, prudently and discreetly, but vigorously and efficiently, to aid in suppressing this evil.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen persons be appointed by the chairman of the meeting, for the purpose of preparing an act of incorporation for such an association, to be presented to the Legislature of the State at its next session.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia here assembled have witnessed for many years, with increasing regret and pain, the cruelty to animals which is so frequently exhibited in our streets and elsewhere, and that the evil has now risen to such a point as to require for its suppression the efficient action of all humane and right-minded men.

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to prepare and print, accordingly to their own discretion, a brief and pertinent address, containing an appeal to our citizens, to co-operate in suppressing practices so unworthy of a cultivated and enlightened people, and repugnant to the civilization of the age.

Hon. William A. Porter spoke on the subject of the resolutions, remarking that in Europe many such societies existed. In London no man was allowed to strike a horse in a cruel manner. Without the horse we could hardly conduct our business; without him, we would be even worse than without our many ships that sail the seas. Now in this city there is not one law that is preventive of any cruelty to such an animal. Often a horse, after hard labor all day, cruelly beaten, working throughout the twenty-four hours, without a morsel of food, until late at night he is stalled, and has for his reward a small amount of poor hay. Not only that, but there is a carelessness existing in the shoeing of horses, often the nails piercing the quick. Cattle that receive a drink at one of our Western cities, before transportation, often pass without anything to allay their thirst until they arrive at this city.

All who have seen the mode of conveying calves from place to place, with their heads hanging over the sharp tail-board of the cart, could not have but observed the inhuman manner in which they were conveyed along for perhaps five or six miles. Then, too, it has become a common sight, and it is a sorrowful revelation, that the horses on our street railroads are beaten cruelly, and sometimes in the most inhuman manner.

The question is now whether anything efficient can be done for its prevention. Shall it be said that a city of enlightened citizens can allow such an abomination to exist longer? Such a society, legally incorporated and co-operated with by all our citizens, would be productive of great good. Let every man who is engaged in this cruel work, be immediately arrested and have justice done him.

Hon. Joseph T. Thomas spoke at length on the cruel treatment of railroad drivers upon the horses that draw the cars. The railroad companies know of this treatment. The Pennsylvania Legislature has a right to revoke the charter of any road that countenances this treatment, practised by drivers. And if they persist in it, let their charter be revoked without any hesitation whatever. The great Pennsylvania Railroad, if it would wink at such atrocities, its charter should be destroyed, as it would be in such a case. Severe fines and penalties should be authorized, and such cases should also be subject to legal jurisdiction in a court of justice, and imprisonment should be imposed. Take the lobster, one of the lowest order of animals, and cold-blooded, it no doubt feels excruciating agony by having its claws plugged. Some other mode should be used to transport them without such cruelty.

Hon. James Pollock spoke in substantiation of the preceding remarks. We should act upon this subject quickly, vigorously, and decisively. I say pity that man's family the father of which will beat mercilessly any animal. Because such actions are demoralizing; they are accompanied with the foulest of oaths, and develop all the wicked and cruel passions of a depraved man's heart. The law has power to make a man treat kindly all animals, because they are of God's creation and are but dumb brutes.

The question was put upon the adoption of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The committee to draft a charter are as follows:—Messrs. S. Morris Wain, John Welsh, J. B. Lippincott, Henry M. Phillips, Eli K. Price, Robert E. Peterson, M. D., Ferdinand J. Dreer, John H. Towne, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, William A. Porter, George H. Stuart, William J. Horstman, Richard P. White, M. Richards Muckle.

The Committee on Addresses were appointed as follows:—Messrs. Samuel V. Merrick, Dr. Wilson C. Swain, A. J. Drexel, Henry M. Watts, Edward Browning, Richard Vaux, J. Gillingham Fell.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board assembled at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The following applications were agreed to:—For a drain on Federal street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, of 10-inch pipe; a drain on Billington street, from Jayne northward to Ninth street, of 10-inch pipe; a drain on German street, between Third and Fourth, of 10-inch pipe. The applications were granted, the improvements to be at the expense of petitioners. A number of applications and appeals were made and referred to their proper committees, to be reported upon at the next meeting.

Petitions for sewers were approved as follows:—One on Girard avenue, from Ninth to Tenth street, to be of pipe 2 feet 6 inches; one on Washington avenue, between Broad and Fifteenth street, of 20-inch pipe, at expense of petitioners; one on Green and Fifteenth streets, pipe 2 feet 6 inches; on Locust, between Forty-first and Forty second street, 8-inch pipe, at expense of petitioners; on Huntington, from Emerald to Jasper street, 3-feet pipe; on Third street, between Brown and Coates, 2 feet 6 inch brick sewer; on George's Court, between Sansom and Chesnut street, permission was given to lay a 2-inch iron pipe on the top of sewer, for the purpose of conveying exhaust steam; on Arch street, between Sixth and Seventh, 10-inch pipe, at expense of petitioners; on Amber street, from Sergeant to Cumberland, 3-feet sewer. A petition for constructing a sewer on Pearl street, Fifteenth Ward, was laid on the table.

AN ECCENTRIC PERSON.—This morning one George Goudey went on a little spree, and before he got through with it his apparel was somewhat damaged. Seemiller's tailoring establishment, on Coates street, near Twenty-third, being near at hand, Goudey stepped in to have the rents in his coat repaired. While awaiting this operation he noticed Mr. Seemiller's silver watch, with gold chain attached, which, on leaving, he appropriated to himself. But he was overtaken with his booty at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, and locked up, to give an account of his doings

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, held this morning, the following officers were duly elected:—

President—Charles E. Smith.

Managers—H. P. McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, John Tucker. Treasurer—S. Bradford. Secretary—W. H. Webb.

TWO LECTURES BY GOUGH.—Mr. John B. Gough will lecture on "Curiosity," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, May 9, and on "Habit," Monday evening, May 13, before the Young Men's Christian Association. A portion of the proceeds of both these lectures will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls, a most deserving institution. The sale of tickets will commence at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, to-morrow.

HEARING BEFORE U. S COMMISSIONERS.—William E. Lancaster, who keeps a rectifying establishment in the rear of No. 1009 Otsego street, was brought before United States Commissioner Hibler this morning, charged with illegal selling of whisky.

Mr. J. Byrnes being sworn, testified as follows:—I called on Mr. Lancaster on the 24th of April, at his rectifying establishment, in the rear of No. 1009 Otsego street, and asked him for his books, which I examined, and footed up purchases and sales. I found he should have on hand about two hundred and sixty-eight gallons. In the rectifying room I found fifteen full barrels of spirits and one partially full, and in an adjoining shed five full barrels. On the following morning I revisited Mr. Lancaster's establishment and found two barrels had been added to the five, making seven, which would amount in the aggregate to 800 gallons, and his books showed only about 268 gallons. I asked him in regard to the discrepancy between the amount on hand and that shown by his books, and he replied there was a purchase of 500 gallons he had not entered, which would still leave a difference. I asked him in regard to the persons of whom he purchased, and he was unable to give any information as to their address; said they were agents, and that he purchased for cash. I asked him to whom he sold. He said he knew nothing about them; that he sold through an agent whom he thought was a resident of New York, and his name was Jones. I asked him if he had any bills, and he replied he had not; the reason he alleged was that his pocket had been picked.

He was bound over in the sum of $1000 to appear at court, Mr. William M. Cooper entering security.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASES.—Isaac Moore was taken into custody last evening for keeping a disorderly house at No. 1742 Olive street. Alderman Hutchinson held him in $800 bail to answer, and his seven associates in $400 bail to keep the peace.

John Pollett, for being the alleged proprietor of a similar establishment at No. 516 S. Seventh street, was held in $500 bail, and his eleven inmates were likewise held to keep the peace.

TAKE NOTICE.—It has become a practice, of late, for numbers of disorderly persons to frequent the rural districts on Sundays to indulge in drunkenness, rioting, and other lawless conduct, to the great annoyance of the residents and damage to property. The Mayor has given orders for the arrest of all persons participating in these unlawful assemblages, being determined to suppress this growing evil.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, a burglar entered the dwelling of James Burns, No. 1032 Barlow street, by means of a trap-door. He made such a great racket in prying open a chest, that he was heard by an elderly lady in the lower part of the house, whose screams made him take leg ball. In his haste he left a pair of new patent leathers on the roof. He got nothing.

LARCENY OF TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.—John Peirce, a young colored man, was arrested yesterday, at Tenth and Thompson streets, for the larceny of $24·75 from a bureau-drawer in John Field's house, at Thirteenth and Jefferson streets. When arrested, the money was found in his boot. Alderman Fitch committed him in default of $800 bail.

HEARING BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At the Central Station to-day Samuel Harvey was charged with the larceny of money and property at various times. A trap was laid for him, and he was caught in it. Detective George Smith arrested him. He was held in $1500 bail to answer.

CAUGHT IN THE ATTEMPT.—John Camill, aged eighteen, last evening essayed to enter a tool shed on Chesnut street wharf, on the Schuylkill, and was caught in the attempt by Officer Smith. He was held for a further hearing.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " better, for	12 00
" " " "	15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as	18·00
" better, for	20·00
" "	25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—One of the finest collections of high class American and Foreign Paintings ever put before the public, is now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. It is composed of over 350 works of merit by some of the most talented artists of America and Europe, among whom are Moran, Nicholson, Hamilton, Faulkner, Verschuur, Koekkoek, Lampe, Kruseman, and others. They are to be sold, without reserve, on Tuesday (to-morrow), Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, May 7, 8, and 9, at a quarter before eight o'clock, by our most worthy auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery.c

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

DYSPEPSIA AND SCROFULA are two hydra-headed monsters, from which nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to originate. For dyspepsia, the *Peruvian Syrup*, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, is a long-tried and well-established remedy; and for scrofula, in all its manifold forms, *Dr H. Anders' Iodine Water* is a specific. If those afflicted will try these remedies, they will thank us for calling their attention to them.

ANYBODY IN WANT OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR should use at once Jayne's Hair Tonic. It will excite the scalp to new and healthy action, cleanse it from scurf and dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, cure those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in most cases produce a fine growth of new hair. As a dressing, no better preparation can be obtained for imparting a rich and glossy appearance to the hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

"IF you have a good thing to sell, advertise it." We follow the advice, and inform gentlemen who are in need of Fine Shirts to call on Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 North Eighth street, who have successfully adopted and carried out all the late improvements in French yokes, suited to every shape and size. Call soon and call often.

HIGH PRICES DEFUNCT.—From the late auction sales, Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street, have received some fine bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Gloves, and Hosiery, all of which will be offered to our regular customers, and as many others as please to call, at lower prices than six years since.

THE GOOD OLD STYLES of high Stocks, in satin, silk, bombazine, or hair, can be found at the store of Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street. If they have not the kind you want, they will make them to order at a few hours' notice.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.—Mouldings in gilt, walnut and rosewood, and Berlin gilt, constantly on hand and made to order. Manufactured by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

SPRING AT LAST!—See the preparations made to greet the Spring at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental! Everything there of the right *stripe*.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BLACK CROOK ALL THE RAGE.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—OPENSHAW.—On the 25th of March, by the Rev. J. G. Butler, Mr. ALBERT DAVIS to Miss MARGARET E. OPENSHAW, both of this city. No cards.

DILKS—SCHRACK.—On the evening of the 29th ult., Mr. THOMAS S. DILKS to Miss MIRIAM SCHRACK, daughter of Abraham Schrack Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKSHIRE.—On the 3d instant, CHARLES EDWARD, son of William H. and Mary J. Blackshire, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1504 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HAYS.—On the 4th instant, WILLIAM L. HAYS, M. D., in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Star of America Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of O. F.; Miquon Tribe, No. 50, Imp. O. of R. M.; and the Spring Garden Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 2061 Ridge avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. (Danville, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., papers please copy.)

McCLASKY.—On the 5th instant, ANDREW W. McCLASKY, aged 44 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1323 N. Twenty-second street, on Wednesday, May 8, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

OWEN.—On the 5th instant, BENJAMIN OWEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Richmond and Church streets, Bridesburg, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHEDAKER.—On Friday morning, May 3, 1867, at Tioga Station, Germantown road, Mrs. MARY SHEDAKER, in her 51st year, wife of the late James Shedaker.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Tuesday morning, May 6, 1867, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are invited.

SHRYOCK.—On Monday morning, May 6, 1867, GEORGE A. SHRYOCK, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, at his late residence, No. 1213 Green street, on Wednesday morning next at 6 o'clock precisely.

WALTON.—On the 4th instant, SALEM WALTON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4431 Main street, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LIGHTLY AND QUICKLY PUSHED OVER a carpet, the Patent Sweeping Machine gathers up shreds of threads, scraps of paper, pins, needles, dirt and dust, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

A DULL PAIR OF SCISSORS IS A CONstant annoyance. By having one of Russ' Patent Scissors Sharpeners in your work-basket, you can at any time put your scissors in good cutting condition. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

POLICE OR DARK LANTERNS, WHALE and coal-oil Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, (only as large as a flask pocket-book), and small candles to suit them. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 6p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m8p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above 8th, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING —The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 338 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 8mw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

THIRD EDITION

The Steamer Deutschland Arrived Out.

By the Atlantic Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6—P. M.—The steamer Deutschland, from New York on the 25th ult., arrived to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton lower; sales at 27c. Flour, 10@15c. higher; State, $11·20@14·50; Ohio, $13·45@15 80; Western, $11·20@15·50; Southern, $14·25@19. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $2·85. Corn dull; sales of 19,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·29; new Corn, $1·20@1·25. Oats firm; 35,000 bushels State, 87@88c.; Western, 85@86c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $23·12½. Lard firm at 12½@13½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 44½; Cleveland and Toledo, 64½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 74½; Michigan Central, 97½; Michigan Southern, 109; do. guaranteed, 69½; New York Central, 99; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 95½; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do. of 1864, 105½; do. of 1865, 1st; do. new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105½; Sterling, 109½@110½; Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 136½.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

To-day and to-morrow, in London, will take place two of the most important, if not the two most important, events of the times. Representatives from Great Britain, Russia, Austria, France, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, and from the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, will meet to-morrow to determine the fate of a German duchy, and to decide whether the peace of Europe shall or shall not for the present be preserved. To-day one hundred thousand working-men, deeply interested in the question of reform, and deeply dissatisfied with the measure now before the House of Commons, will assemble in Hyde Park, there in the face of heaven and before their fellow-men to repeat their grievances and to reassert their rights. The interest which would have attached to either the one or the other, had they occurred at a longer interval, will be diminished by the attention which will necessarily be given to each. Both, however, will take place. The Congress will assemble, members will proceed to business, and, in all probability, before the shades of Tuesday evening have fallen, telegraphic wires will announce to all the ends of the earth what is the likelihood of an amicable adjustment. Reformers will gather in strength at the appointed rendezvous, and will make it plain to the world that, in spite of false friends and avowed enemies, in spite of Queen, Lords, and Commons, English workingmen, however patient and long-suffering they may be, will not much longer be denied their rights. Our evening cable despatches will be full of interest. The public will naturally await their arrival with impatience.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 5 4 2t*

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [319 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
130 wfm6p ABOVE SIXTH.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, May 6.

The Wheat Crop.

Information from all parts of the country received at the Agricultural Bureau, indicates that the wheat crop this season will be the finest produced for many years.

Patents.

During last week five hundred and twenty applications and ninety caveats for patents were filed.

The Davis Trial.

The newspaper correspondents are preparing to fit to Richmond, to be present at the proceedings before the Court there on Monday next, on the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Jefferson Davis. It has been stated that District Attorney Chandler has filed a written request with the President, for an order to General Burton, Commandant at Fortress Monroe, to deliver Jefferson Davis to the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, in case process shall be issued to bring the prisoner before the United States Circuit or District Court for that district. This is a mistake; the request was filed before Secretary Stanton on Saturday. The Secretary has been too unwell to take the matter up, but is expected to make a reply to-morrow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from our First Page.

EVIDENCE IN THE MAGILTON CASE.

me when I went back first; no one came to the house that day but the murderer; he slipped in about 4 o'clock, and went away; no other person was there that day that I know of; I read the paper about half an hour; I had no conversation with the prisoner when he came in; I do not know where he went when he went out; my wife was in the other room, knitting; I could not say that he saw her; he was not in the house more than a quarter of an hour; he had his hat on when he came in; I don't

COMIC JOURNALISM.

I take it to be a matter generally admitted by all who have tried on the mask of comic journalism, that it is no velvet one, but rather suggestive than otherwise of that iron visor behind which a certain mysterious character in history was compelled, for so many years, to put the best face he could upon circumstances. Great assiduity is a thing almost incompatible with humorous writing. The strain of always trying to be witty and epigrammatic on the surface, without losing grasp for a moment of the weightier considerations involved, is one against which few minds could contend successfully for long, continuous periods; and hence the desultory mode of working so generally characteristic of writers who make a specialty of this kind of literature. Contributors to comic papers may be divided into two classes—the brilliant ones, and the reliable ones; and it is very rare to find in one person a combination of the characteristics belonging to those respectively. Of all the writers with whom I have travelled, from time to time, along the highways and byways of comic literature, I have known but two or three really sparkling ones whose aid could be relied upon, to a certainty, for any given day or week. The electric sparks thrown out by some of them, when in full glow, seemed to fall back upon them in ashes, and smother their too sudden fires. A thorough Bohemian, for the most part, is the very brilliant contributor—a bird difficult to catch and not always available when caught, seeing that, in nine cases out of ten, his habits are no more under his control than his moods. And herein lies one of the chief impediments to making a real success of a comic periodical. The reliable contributor, whose principal value lies in his punctuality, is usually what may be termed an even writer, seldom rising to the pitch of brilliancy, nor often sinking below the level of respectable burlesque; so that, however valuable he may be as a "stand-by," he is unequal, at his very best, to establishing an unmistakable *prestige* for the paper that takes him for better or for worse, whichever of the two it may be. Were it only possible to treat these two types of contributorss a the juggler does a couple of rabbits,—roll them both into one, and then divide them by dozens,—the thing would be complete. Then might the comic paper not always remind one of the famous "down-town" merchant described in the advertising colums of the of the "serious journals as the hero of "many sleepless nights," and the expectant watcher of the times might reasonably hope for the coming of a successful American "Punch," a thing so long *in petto* that it ought to be very good when it comes at last.

It has been frequently suggested, that the most feasible plan for the permanent establishment of a comic paper would be to engage all the world as leading contributor to it, and, if possible, all the world's wife and interesting family as well. There is a certain fascinating massiveness in this idea, it must be admitted; but—as the writer of one of a bushel of old letters now before me says, in reference to a prolix conundrum offered by him—"Will it wash?" To this I reply, without hesitation, that it will not. There is no doubt that useful suggestions are sometimes forwarded to editors of comic papers from the outside world, but experience compels me to state that the hints for squibs, caricatures, and articles generally, whether political or social in their bearing, thus tendered, are, in the great majority of cases, utterly worthless and impracticable. I have somewhere read or heard of a story told by the late John Leech, who used to be occasionally favored with such hints from anonymous sources, and who once had a communication from a person desirous to map out his idea for a scorching political cartoon. The leading object in the picture was to be a railway train coming along at a smashing pace, freighted with certain political characters, and the artist was to draw another train rushing from the opposite direction, but (now mark you this well) not yet in sight! I will venture to assert that every person who has essayed the task of editing a comic paper has been pelted, from all quarters of the country, with scores, nay, hundreds, of suggestions equally impracticable with the above. Among the curiosities of this branch of literature which I received in other times and retained for future reference, many are of a strictly esoteric and personal character. "A Borderer"—particular selvage of civilization to which he belongs not decipherable on postmark—writes to say that it would be a good thing to extinguish the postmaster of his place, and, to further the abolition of that unhappy provincial, he encloses ten cents, with a copy of verses in which impeachment for having "robbed a trunk" is felicitously set to music by means of rhyme with the disagreeable epithet "skunk." Another person, apparently writing from a place of detention for adults of weak intellects, forwards a number of anagrams—one upon the name of Florence Nightingale, and another upon that of General Lafayette. The same writer suggests a host of distinguished persons upon whose names the editor would do well to immolate himself anagrammatically. Kossuth figures among these, as likewise does a local citizen whose name is given as Pericles W. Beazley, and who, according to the suggester, is a personage so filling to the eyes of the world that a favorable twist upon his name would at least double the circulation of the paper in which it might appear. A poetical contributor favors the editor with a parody upon Hood's "Song of the Shirt," feelingly wrought out with a view of influencing the market value of a particular sewing machine, the name of the patentee of which is ingeniously stitched into the wonderful stuff. This troubadour modestly states that he does not look for any pecuniary recompense for his contribution, but he requests that it may be printed with his name to it, in full, and that twenty-four copies of the paper containing it may be forwarded to his address. Another bard sends in a little poem not devoid of merit, although by no means adapted for the requirements of a comic paper. It has an old familiar air about it, and consultation with sage pundits reveals the fact that it originally appeared in a volume of poems published by a lady about seventy years ago. To secure copyright upon it, as well as to display his acquirements as a linguist, the sender has put the refrain of the song—English in the original—into the French tongue. Wholesale piracy of this kind is very commonly resorted to by persons aspiring to be contributors. Ideas for social caricatures come in, copied, almost literally, from pictures to be found in old volumes of "Punch" and other humorous periodicals, so that it is necessary for the editor to be pretty thoroughly acquainted with what has been done in that branch of literature during past years. I can point out, in volumes that now lie upon my table, sundry scraps—sometimes of prose, but oftener of verse—which were frauds upon the editor, being slight variations of productions that had long previously appeared elsewhere as the work of writers more or less known to fame. One of our correspondents is apparently a well-brought-up young man, who disdains the idea of saying the thing that is not. He sends a packet containing fifteen "poems" in manuscript, all of which, he virtuously avows, have already appeared in the columns of the "Granite Playmate," or a paper exulting in some such name. He has rewritten them, he says, and thinks they would make a great hit if published with illustrative wood-cuts by the artist who does the grotesque headpieces "with such charming fancy." Then there is the lady correspondent from the fashionable watering-places, who begins her letter coaxingly with "Dear Sir:—You who are supposed to know everything," etc. etc., and encloses a diagram for an elaborate caricature of a flirtation going on between the married Major A—— and the Misses B—— and C——, who are scandalizing the chaste bathers on the beach with their "goings-on." To secure attention, her ladyship also sends *carte-de-visite* likenesses of the obnoxious parties, with a request that the artist will be very true to them. A common and very terrible type of the aspiring contributor is the one who forwards by express a great roll of manuscript written upon law paper, which, on being opened, conveys the impression of a five-act tragedy, but proves to be nothing worse than a serial tale of village life, couched in the kind of disrupted English usually attributed to Pennsylvania Dutchmen. Collateral to this person is the lady who sends in a batch of anecdotes about the negroes on her husband's plantation, all the funny bits of which have circulated for a quarter of a century among the artists in "burnt cork." But it would occupy more space than I may appropriate for this article, to dilate upon the variety of distant correspondents who seem to fancy that the fate of the comic paper addressed is absolutely dependent upon the acceptance of their contributions.

More difficult to deal with than these are the aspirants who call in person to see the editor, and bring their "fireworks" with them. Enter to that arbiter, for instance, an "awful swell," who has written a satire in seven cantos, and wants to read it now, at a sitting. He does not require compensation for his work, which he originally intended to publish in pamphlet form, but would rather see it "set in the coronet of your brilliant and admirable paper." The editor politely shirks the reading, but begs that the manuscript may be left for his perusal. On dipping into it in the still watches of the ensuing night, and discovering its utter worthlessness, he returns it next morning, by mail, to the writer—"with thanks." In a week or so, enter once more the slashing satirist, irate, yet triumphant, for he has called to crush the editor by informing him how the rejected manuscript had since been received with roars of laughter and applause at "the club," before which august corporation it had been duly read and acted by the author of its being. The crushed editor subsides, of course; but, before he has half recovered his usual serenity of mind, a sail appears upon the threshold, a splendid three-decker in silk and *guipure*, followed in her fluted wake by a bark of lighter tonnage—a tender, in fact, if, to sustain the nautical metaphor, I may so term her. The stately craft introduces herself with a little speech, thickly studded with handsome compliments to the paper, "a subscriber to which," she says, "she has been from the first—would not be without it for the world," and a good deal more blandishment of the same electrotyped stamp. Now she presents the younger lady, who is her niece, and has developed a specialty for inventing funny things, examples of which she has brought with her in an enamelled portfolio. The fair young humorist is really pretty. Sweet as nitroglycerine is she, but fraught with danger, like that agent, and ready to make havoc of the stony editorial heart. "Has she designs?" inquiries the editor, with a desperate attempt to be witty in the face of danger. She has brought a few with her—fancies of the comic Valentine sort, consisting of groups of flowers very nicely painted on Bristol-board, with the petals converted by dots and dashes into grotesque human faces. But the point of each joke is dependent upon the color of the particular flower, the lines under one of vivid ultramarine hue, for instance, running thus:—

"'Why lookest thou so blue, to-day?'
'O, I slept, last night, i' the dew,
And the wind blew all my hair away,
And therefore I look blew!'"

Herein the editor discerns a famous opening for escape, of which he is not slow to avail himself. He goes through the whole collection, thoughtfully, passing lavish encomiums upon the wit, the fancy, the eccentricity, the ingenuity, and the many other subtle elements discerned by him in each conceit. "But they can be of no use to us, you know. We don't print our paper in colors, and more's the pity, since it debars us from making use of such charming original ideas as these. Chromo-lithography, my dear young lady—if you will allow me to say so much — is yet in its infancy; but there's a good time coming, and we may be happy yet." And, having thus disposed of the matter, the editor recommends his fair visitant to try her luck with an eminent manufacturer of toy-books, to whom he gives her a line of introduction written upon the perfumed official note-paper.

The fact is, that at no one time, nor in any country, do there ever exist more than a very few writers and artists capable of stamping a comic paper with wit and humor of the sharpest and yet most refined quality. Thackeray, Gilbert à Beckett, Douglas Jerrold, and others whom it would be needless to name here, have not been equalled by later members of the *Punch* staff—neither has John Leech's place been yet acceptably filled. Of artists, more especially, the remark made is true. I have at hand a letter received years ago from a humorous *littérateur* then of much mark in the London circles, and of yet more promise, but who has since passed away. Speaking of the difficulty of establishing a good comic paper, even in London, he said, "*Comic* power is the thing wanted. Of artists—considered as artists—we have a terrible surplus; but humor is a much rarer commodity." What was true in this respect a dozen years ago is no less so now. There are not, at the present time, in England, six artists gifted with humor in the highest degree; nor does France appear to be a whit more productive of the genuine material. Social caricatures, or rather, views of real life and character seen through the medium of an eccentric fancy, are the very spinal column of a humorous paper, which in these days, it may be assumed would be nothing if not illustrated. But something more than humorous fancy is necessary to absolute success. In the texture of a first-rate comic artist, dramatic power is not to be dispensed with. His faculty of observation must be acute and untiring, and he must be able to seize upon incidents and situations as they pass before him, and out of these to construct, without undue exaggeration, scenes of the sparkling comedy sort, with epigrammatic legends attached to them to give the point of the story. Then, in addition to this, he must have a falcon eye for the subtleties of individual character, and the power of expressing this upon the boxwood block with the same freedom and dash with which he would throw off a pen-and-ink sketch upon paper. Execution has been a great snare to most artists engaged upon the best comic papers that have run their brief and checkered careers in this country, mere prettiness of drawing being too often looked upon as compensation for poverty of idea in the design. The kind of humor generally characterized as American, and of which "Artemas Ward" must be considered as the most successful exponent at the present time, is not of a quality practicable for the pencil; neither is it, whatever its originality and greatness, fitted, in any sense, to be the staple of a comic journal. A spice of it is a capital thing to have, though, and such, it seems, is the opinion to-day of the heads that inspire the *London Charivari*.

Taking it altogether, the pictorial department of a comic paper is the most difficult one with which the editor has to deal. The "cartoon," or large illustration embodying some leading topic of the day, is a feature now considered indispensable to a publication of the kind. Those who have not tried can hardly imagine the difficulty of hitting on, at certain times, a smart idea for this hebdomadal clincher of current events. A "congress of heads" is the only means by which the thing can be managed with certainty and success. It is at the weekly dinner of *Punch* that the important matter of the cartoon is discussed and decided upon; and few will be so uncandid as to deny that good cheer is an efficient prompter of wit. But comic papers have, ere now, been driven over stony roads, without ever a chance of pulling up to seek for inspiration at the festive board. Midsummer is usually a dreary time for the few brains that are left to invent the mirthful cartoon. Nobody, who can help it, remains in town during the dog-days. The suggestive contributor—and an invaluable functionary is he—is fishing for trout and blaspheming black-flies by the margin of some highland stream. The brilliant paragraphist is usually too much straitened, financially, to fly to the rural districts, but his town engagements with Bacchus, Silenus, and Company, are of a pressing and imperative kind, and he cannot be relied upon in the hour of need. Under these circumstances feebler spirits have to be conferred with; but the brunt of the situation has generally to be borne by the editor, at last.

The effects of comic journalism upon the editorial mind offer a nice little subject for analysis and dissection. I was acquainted with one who had had experiences in the conduct of such vehicles for pleasantry as those under notice, and he used to relate harrowing things about the visions that disturbed his slumbers on the nights preceding the days for "making up." Box-wood had become a deadly upas for him. What the red-cedar is to the moth, what the black-ash is said to be to the rattlesnake, such was the yellow-box to him. His dreams were horrible illustrations of demon life and character, drawn upon box. His phantasm would loom up as a stupendous funereal pile, composed of layers of box-wood blocks, of all sizes, from the large ones used for cartoons to the smallest, upon which initial fancies are usually cut. These were pencilled all over with grotesque figures of things hideous beyond human conception; and the originals of the portraits were there, too, moping and mowing about the pyre, upon which they were preparing to immolate the supine dreamer of the dream.

Few things are more acceptable to persons anxious to bring, or to keep themselves before the public, than to have notice—little matter how unflattering—taken of them by squib or caricature in the pages of a comic journal. A note will come to the editor, for example, a naughty-looking little *billet-doux* with frilled edges, and with it a *carte-de-visite* of the correspondent, haply some provincial actress of the muscular school, who wants to make a metropolitan sensation, and is anxious to have a broad caricature of herself in an early number of the paper. Should no notice be taken of this, the next thing, in all probability, is a call from the managing agent of the lady, who hints that money can be realized by the transaction, and, in some cases, even goes so far as to prompt the editor to name his price. I have known instances in which good round sums were offered to secure the desired notice. Sometimes a paragraph bearing reference to an individual who believes in advertising himself or his enterprises tickles the vanity of that person so greatly, that he will write to the editor, saying that a box of cigars, or a complete outfit of new clothes, is at the service of the writer of the gratifying pasquinade, if he will only send to or call at such and such a place for it; and I once heard a sagacious public character say that a certain satirical article in which he figured prominently was worth at least a thousand dollars to him.

Were people at large only half as liberal in subscribing to comic papers as they are in tendering advice with regard to the best course to be taken by the directors of them, success in that branch of journalism would be secure. Among the comic editorial experiences, the receipt of letters of advice forms a very prominent item. It is no unusual circumstance for several letters to arrive at the same time from different quarters, all of them giving the views of the writers as to how the paper should be conducted to satisfy the public and insure success, and each one of them taking up a position diametrically opposite to some of the others. Could the writers but hear the roars of "inextinguishable laughter" with which their productions are greeted, while being compared and criticized by the editorial staff, they would doubtless be surprised to find how funny they had become, unknown to themselves. One writer tells you that you must let a certain well-known political character alone, or else your paper will "expire the vital spark within a month." In the next letter opened you find a recommendation to devote at least a page a week, your leading satirical poet, and your most personal comic artist, to the chronic irritation of the individual in question, who is described as having "a skin as thin as his heart is black and his moral character revolting." In time the judicious editor does not trouble himself with reading letters of advice, but consigns them to their proper limbo, on discovering their drift in the first lines.

The threatening correspondent is another scribbler, who sometimes wastes his feeble ire upon the management of a comic paper. Of course he writes anonymously, or under a *nom de bâton*, and in a style and handwriting elaborately tortured in disguise. He tells you, in English adopted from the nonce, that you "are geting to personal in your remarks and picturs about A and B, who will be remembered long after you are forgoten." Then he hints at violence, and adds that "you may consider this a idle thret, but may find yourself mistaken by a crowd walking into your office sum day if you continue in the same track." It is needless to say that no harm ever comes from these silly fire-crackers.

No satisfactory conclusion has yet been arrived at as to the reason why a really first-class comic paper has never yet been successfully established in this country. I will not attempt to sift the question here, though I have an idea that the excess to which party spirit is carried may have something to do with the matter. As with other journals, so with that of a humorous character, the political ingredient is one that cannot be left out. Next, it would be impossible for a paper to take a middle bearing; and if it becomes partisan, it has, of course, battalions of foes to contend against. The necessary wit and humor for comic journalism must exist *somewhere* amid the large and mixed communities of the country, but they have not yet been developed by encouragement and culture, though, like the recreant meteors that failed to come to time in November last, they may yet make their appearance in the literary firmament.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

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RAISING OF THE BEAUSEANT.

This very spirited poem, which we publish for the special satisfaction of our Masonic Knights of the Temple, was written by the distinguished companion and man of letters, Brother and Professor William E. Aytoun, well known as, for a long season, the able editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It was recited at a Festival of the Knights Templars of the Metropolitan Priory of Scotland. It might be well used, in the same manner, at any convivial celebration of the Templars in our region. The "Beauseant" was the name given to the Banner of the Templars.

Fling out the Temple Banner as of Old!
Age hath not stained the whiteness of its fold,
Nor marred the ruddy cross, Salvation's sign.
Once more we lift the sacred standard up—
Companions, fill the cup—
We pledge the Beauseant in this sparkling wine!

Oh! what a valiant host have fought and bled
Beneath that Banner to the wind outspread,
Since first it moved against the infidel!
Who knows not how it waved on Salem's towers,
When Acre, Ramla, Nazareth were ours,
And as Tiberias fell?

Fell with the Knights who bore it to the field,
When foulest treason broke the Christian shield.
And bade the Turkish crescent sign advance!
Fell but to rise again with triple pride,
When, bounding o'er the tide,
The armies came of England and of France!

And who is he, the leader of that band,
Who first sets foot upon the Holy Land?
Move on, unrivalled champion that thou art!
Shout, Brethren, shout! aloft your banners fling—
'Tis he, the Christian's hope, the Island King—
Richard, the Lion Heart!

Then Acre fell—the Moslem foe went back,
And still our Brethren followed on their track,
And even in the van of battle flew
The sacred Beauseant, like a meteor star
Shedding its wrath afar
Upon the foul and unbelieving crew.

Unvanquished still—till fraud, not force, combined
With basest envy in a despot's mind,
Dragged from its staff that glorious emblem down,
And poured, like water, forth the guiltless blood,
When Jacques Molay, the valiant and the good,
Received his martyr crown.

Then perished all—yet no, on Scottish ground
Some remnant of the Templars still was found,
Whenever treason did not dare to quell,
Walter de Clifton! honored be thy name!
Who, braving death and shame,
Did'st vindicate thine Order's truth so well.

Years passed away, ere yet the warning world
Beheld again the Templar's flag unfurled,
But England saw the Rosy Cross return
Once more to light, and scattering dismay
Within their ranks upon that glorious day
When Bruce won Bannockburn.

Then raise it up, Companions, once again,
Though now it wave not on the battle plain,
True hearts are here to guard its spotless fold:
Forever honored be the Templar's name,
Forever dear their fame!
Fling out the Beauseant Banner as of Old!

STATUE OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The citizens of London are about to confer distinguished honor upon the eminent American banker and still more eminent philanthropist, by the erection of a statue of himself, not yet to his memory, but in testimony of their sense of his virtues. A public meeting was held at the Mansion House, where Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips presided, and where it was resolved, in testimony of the deep feeling of gratitude entertained by the citizens of London towards George Peabody, Esq., for his munificent donation of £250,000 for the benefit of the industrious poor of London, a public statue be erected in some conspicuous place within the city of London.

For this purpose the following subscriptions are announced in the London *Times*:—

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—The first poem printed in America was in Latin. The earliest poet was a lady who was called the "mirror of her age and the glory of her sex."

TO ——.

As beats the sad heart of the poor lonely stranger,
When dying in lands far away,
He hears the loved voice of his own mountain ranger
In melody melting away;

As the lone captive welcomes again to his cell
The dove that hath long been astray,
Unclasps the blue ribbon, and the warm words that tell
The feelings of her far away;

So boundeth this bosom at such friendship as thine,
Returned upon wings as the dove,
And so throbs this sad heart at that music divine
That heralds the reigning of Love. L. M.

PUNNING MOTTOES OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

An English paper says:—"We have been struck, in glancing over the pages of *Debrett's Illustrated Peerage*, published by Dean & Son, of Ludgate Hill, London, with the number of noble families who introduce the family name into the motto borne with their arms; for instance, we have the Duke of Devonshire, whose family name is Cavendish, taking for his motto *Cavendo Tutus* (Secure by caution), while Lord Waterpark, descended from the same family, carries the same motto. Lord Lyveden (Vercon) takes *Vernon semper viret*, which may be translated as Vernon always flourishes, or it might be written *Ver-non semper viret*, spring does not always flourish; this somewhat egotistical motto is also Lord Vernon's. Then we have Lord Byron (Byron), *Crede Byron* (Believe Byron); Lord Lyons (Lyons), *Non arritare leones* (Do not rouse the lions); the Duke of Buckingham (Temple), *Templa quam dilecta* (How beloved are thy temples); Earl of Ellenborough (Law), *Compostum jus fasque animi* (Law and equity); the Earl of Chancarty (Le Poer French), *Dieu pour ia Trench qui contre?* (God for the French: who is against Him?) Earl Fortescue (Fortescue), *Fortescutum salus ducum* (A strong buckler is the safeguard of generals). This motto is said to owe its origin to a Sir Richard Forte (from whom this family claim descent) having protected William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings by bearing a strong shield before him; hence the name, Forte and escue, a shield. It is also used by Baron Clermont, a descendent of this family.

"The motto of Lord Fairfax (Fairfax), is *Fare fac* (Speak and act). The barony of Fairfax, one of the oldest in the Scotch peerage, is involved in much obscurity—the residence of the present peer, as well as his brothers and sisters, being unknown; the late peer seems to have been a clerk in the Supreme Court of California. Perhaps without exception the best family name motto is that of Earl Manvers, whose family name is Pierrhpont, which is thus written in toe motto *Pie-repone-te* (Repose in pious confidence); in Lord Monteagle's motto, the pun is on the title, the family name being Spring Rice, *Alte fert aquila* (The eagle mounts with me on high); Lord Fermoy (Roche), *Mon dieu est ma Koche* (My God is my rock); the Earl of Enniskillen (Cole), *Deum cole; regem serva* (Worship God; serve the king); the Earl of Abergavenny (Nevill), *Ne vile velis* (Form no mean wish); the Earl of Hopetoun (Hope), *At spes non fracta* (But my hope is not broken); the Earl of Westmoreland (Fane), *Ne vile fano* (Disgrace not the altar).

"Many mottoes posses an almost historic interest; take for instance that epic comprised in the arms of the Earl of Camperdown—we allude to the sailor who supports the sinister side, and who, to quote Debrett, 'is meant to represent James Crawford, a native of Sunderland, who, during the battle of Camperdown (for the first earl wrested his coronet red-handed in the service of his country), climbed up the stump of the mainmast of the Venerable (flagship), and, although the rigging was shot away under his feet, kept his position, and no less than seven times during the action nailed up the admiral's (first Viscount Camperdown's) flag, after it had been shot away. The present earl's father, on the recent death of this brave sailor, had forwarded to him, by James Crawford's desire, the silver medal which had been presented to him for his gallant conduct, to fasten to the flag which is still in the possession of the family.'

"The Combermere crest and motto tell another gallant tale: 'Salamanca' will be a word of power in English ears so long as military glory finds worshippers; the Erskine motto is 'Trial by jury,' rather an appropriate one for, perhaps, the most persuasive of advocates and best of Lord High Chancellors; the Exmouth motto, 'Algiers,' needs no explanation; the crest *Dea adjuvante* (God being my helper) seems particularly appropriate to the gallant commander, the first Viscount. Viscount Gough offers quite an *embarras de richesses*; for mottoes we have, for the arms, Tarita; and for crests, Goojerat, China, Barossa, and lastly, Clear the way, not by any means the least appropriate."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

COIN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22]1 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Solied or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 23 6m VANKIRK & CO.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3f No. 109 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,730 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,590 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	1,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 .
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cumming, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gaitzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. B. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwsm

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1,322 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans May —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK	Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, May 18
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, June 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First Cabin $110	Steerage $35
To London 115	To London 35
To Paris 125	To Paris 40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $100 Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAMES & SCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 317 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Extend the Time of holding Night Markets on Saturdays.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the time for holding Night Markets in the Sections now authorized be extended to 10 o'clock P. M., and so much of section eighteen of an ordinance to make uniform rules and regulations for the government of the Public Market Houses of the city of Philadelphia, approved December 12, 1865, as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Eighth Division of the Twenty-third Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding elections in the Eighth Division of the Twenty-third Ward shall hereafter be at the house of Charles Myer, at the northwest corner of Bridge and Tacony streets, the place heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fifth Division of the Sixteenth Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the election in the Fifth Division of the Sixteenth Ward shall be hereafter held at the house of Joseph Rose, No. 1006 N. Second street (above Beaver street), the present place of holding elections being no longer available for that purpose.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized and requested to countersign a warrant drawn by the City Commissioners, dated February 11, 1867 (No 27 to item No. 62), in favor of Edward J. Charnley, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Repaving with Tramway Stone of Quince street, from Spruce to Pine street, in the Seventh Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, Quince street, from Spruce to Pine street, in the Seventh Ward, and if the cart-way is wider than is necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.
JOSEPH F

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Merchants' Hotel Totally Destroyed by Fire—Five Stores and Three Saloons in Ruins—The Guests of the Hotel Driven from their Beds by the Flames—Perilous Adventures and Miraculous Escapes—Estimated Loss, $193,000—Insurance, $66,000.

From the Chicago Republican of Saturday.

Chicago has once more become the subject of a devastating conflagration, that terror to all, the Fire King, having visited the heart of the city, laying waste one of the finest hotels of which our fair city once could boast. The alarm was first given from box No. 8, about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The fire department was at once on the *qui vive*, and those engines within the district for which the alarm was given, were very soon on the ground and at work. The fire proved to be in the basement of the Merchants' Hotel, situated at the corner of Washington and State streets. The flames had reached an ascendancy alarming in itself before a single stream was playing upon them, and it was deemed advisable to repeat the alarm — calling forth the entire fire department of the city. In a short time the two great thoroughfares, Washington and State streets, were thronged with people, and amid the great concourse were running to and fro steamers, trucks, and vehicles of all descriptions, creating a perfect chaos. The seething, crackling flames were bursting from every window above the main entrance to the building on State street, and all hope for the safety of the hundred or more occupants seemed to be abandoned. The staircase was one vast sheet of flame, and yet there was no help for the terror-stricken people within. Every window in the large structure was crowded with anxious faces, denoting by their frenzied appearance a firm determination to jump for life should the fire reach them and compel their retreat. A few minutes more, and several engines were at work, their spasmodic puffing and the strenuous exertions of the firemen giving hope to many whom despair had rendered almost powerless.

THE ALARM AND STAMPEDE.

At this early hour in the morning, it is to be supposed that many of the occupants of the hotel were yet in bed. The breakfast-table had just been surrounded by the boarders, and the tempting viands spread out before them were being rapidly devoured. A cry of fire from the street below served only to attract attention at first, but when some startled persons in the dining-hall rose from their seats terrified by the alarm which was repeated by scores of terrified individuals, the intensest excitement ensued. Servants, with orders yet unfulfilled, came in collision with retreating guests, and every avenue of escape was sought for by the bewildered crowd. The dining-room is situated directly over the store of Messrs. Rice & Allen, and it is in the Crosby Music Hall building, connecting with the Merchants' Hotel by several doors on the south side. From the breakfast-door... anxious mothers ran for their children, table anx... the rooms above, while gentlemen, who were still in ... and valuables, dragged their loads behind them. ... Great presence of utmost confusion prevailed... part of many, but mind was exhibited on the p... total inability to move a muscle or utter a syllable was the condition of more. The spectacle presented from the streets was heartrending in the extreme. From the windows of the highest stories of the building, looking down upon the swaying horde far beneath them, were numerous persons who had just arisen from their beds, Many of them being transient guests, ignorant of the situation, and not knowing which way to turn, looking wildly about them, imploring for help. The flames soon enveloped the stairway leading from the State street entrance, thus cutting off all means of retreat in that direction. The dense smoke drove back the more daring persons who persisted in getting out by pushing their way through the seething fire, step by step down the rickety staircase, and then a rush was made for another door.

RESCUED AND ESCAPED.

The greatest exertion was made to give the inmates of the rooms in the upper stories a better opportunity for escape than was afforded by the stairways. By dint of great exertion on the part of the firemen and others, several ladders were placed against the sides of the building, and down these a great many clambered, thus, doubtless, saving their lives. In a window of the fourth story facing on State street, a man was seen in his shirt-sleeves looking into the street, and apparently unable to make any exertion to escape. He maintained one posture, that of balancing himself on his hands, as if in the act of leaping. A ladder was procured and raised to the window below him, but at a distance from him too great to admit of his reaching it. The greatest anxiety prevailed among those who noticed the jeopardy of the man, and many were the suggestions made for the best manner of giving him aid. Finally a rope was thrown over the roof of the building by a fireman, and catching hold of it, the gentleman managed to lower himself to the first round of the ladder. From this elevation he slowly descended, landing on *terra firma* in safety. Mr. James Grant, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with heroic effort rescued the wife of Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, who must otherwise have perished in the flames. From a third-story window, facing on the alley between the hotel and Crosby's Opera-House, the noble fellow carried the lady in his arms, and with one hand guiding his way, he made the perilous descent down the ladder. The lives of two men, who were in the rooms on the fourth story, were also saved by the daring man. A Mr. Hurlbut, commission merchant, who roomed in one of the highest stories, barely escaped with his life. He was aroused by the strong scent of the sulphurous smoke, and making his way to his room door, dashed out and through the hallway. A gentleman occupying a room directly opposite to him, met him as he made his exit, and hurriedly asked which direction to take in order to get to the stairway. Mr. Hurlbut told him to follow, and he did so, but between the intervening flames and clouds of smoke he lost sight of him. Rushing to the head of the stairs, Mr. Hurlbut found there a barrier to further effort to reach the street. Nothing daunted, he pushed onward through scorching fire and smothering smoke. Recollecting that once upon a time he had read that to retain one's breath is a preventive of suffocation, he abided by the instruction, and continued on his course. Once he gloried in long, glossy locks of hair, but now he is singed and blackened, minus his hirsute beauty. Other interesting particulars of the rescue and escape of persons there are connected with this great conflagration, and we regret that we have not space in which to relate them.

THE DESTRUCTION.

Once under full headway, the fire spread over the entire building, and from every window the flames licked the walls, darting forth from the great columns of smoke ascending upward. It was feared at one time that the Opera-House would catch fire, the flames at times completely enveloping the eastern portion of it. Iron shutters were brought into requisition and placed on the interior of the windows, so as to prevent ignition, as ever and anon a lurid gleam, lapping itself about the wall, threatened total destruction in its sway. Through the noble conduct of the fire brigade, the Opera-House was saved, however, and it is believed sustained very little damage. The Art Gallery was not injured in the slightest degree, and not a single picture was removed from its hanging. The eastern wall of the Merchants' Hotel is inclined towards the Opera-House, leaning over the alley in a threatening manner, and props have been placed between the two buildings to prevent its falling. The whole interior portion of the building is one great mass of *debris*, the floors of the fifth and the lower stories having fallen through in many places, filling the stories on the ground floor with a conglomerate mixture of trunks, boxes, desks, beds, and all conceivable articles of convenience and comfort. The former office consists now only of a charred pile of chairs, settees, and sofas, which, together with the furniture of rooms above, are huddled together in the basement. The floor of the office gave way under the immense pressure, and, like an inclined plane, leads down to the ruins from the entrance at the front. All the stores and places in the basement were totally destroyed, their blackened walls and perforated floors giving one a faint idea of the potency of the fire demon.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The Merchants' Hotel was owned by General H. L. Stewart, and rented by Messrs. Munger & Jenkins, who have kept it for the last two years. The insurance on the building is $45,000, which does not half cover its loss, its original cost having been $75,000, and it being valued at $100,000 at the present time. General Stewart holds policies in the following-named companies:—

Fireman's, New York	$5000
City, Hartford, Connecticut	5000
Lafayette, Brooklyn	2500
Equitable, Chicago	2500
Metropolitan, New York	5000
Ætna, Hartford	5000
Phœnix, Hartford	5000
North American, Hartford	2500
New England, Hartford	2500
Home Mutual, Chicago	5000
Mercantile Mutual, Chicago	5000
Total	$45,000

The loss of the furniture of the hotel, all of which was destroyed by both fire and water, is roughly estimated at about $30,000.

INCIDENTS.

Among other particulars of the conflagration, we could enumerate many ludicrous incidents which can now be appreciated by even those who were sufferers by them.

One young lady, who occupied a suit of rooms on the third floor with her parents, was aroused from her sleep by the suffocating odor of the smoke. Arising in the greatest trepidation, and with eyes distended, she rushed to her bureau, seized her waterfall, and rushed from the room *en deshabille*. But what cared she for "appearance sake" at such a time?

Another lady, aunt to the one just mentioned, who had a room in another portion of the building, was seen descending the staircase with a shawl over her shoulders, and holding in one hand a bottle of "ozodont," and in the other an album.

Mr. A. C. Appleby, who had occupied room No. 7, finding himself surrounded by fire and smoke, ran for his shirt, in which were three diamond studs. Taking out one of them, he placed it in his mouth, and throwing the article of wearing apparel out of the window with the other two studs in it, he ran out of his room. Having reached the sidewalk, he vainly searched for his shirt and studs, but could not find them. Through the efforts of the police, it was eventually discovered. The studs were valued at $2000.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH VELVETS,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.

VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,

MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Hason hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers.

2 13 wfm3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.

All orders promptly attended to.

4 8 lm*6p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS three-story Brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, No. 614 RACE Street. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front by 138 feet deep to Haines street. With all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 4 6t No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—THE property at the S. E. corner of CHURCH Lane and CHEW Street, 420 feet on Chew street and 225 feet on Church lane, with small cottage and stable.

Lot graded and planted with choice trees—one of the most desirable lots in Germantown for a handsome residence. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—HANDsome stone Residence, CHEW Street, second house east of Church Lane. Lot 116 by 337½ feet, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Early possession. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.

Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET. This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For Terms, apply to

BEATTY & LITTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 106 Philadelphia P. O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 3 1

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Stories in Building No. 109 S. THIRD street to let. 5 4 3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

THE HOUSE No. 114 S. TWELFTH STREET is open for Boarders. Suits of Rooms and Single Rooms. Newly papered and painted. 5 6 6t*

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600

REFRIGERATORS,

WATER COOLERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

JAPANNED WARE,

WOODEN-WARE.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10 3 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

$20,000 TO $30,000 TO LOAN ON good mortgage security. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 4 3t No. 152 FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Silk and Linen Plaid Poplins.

THIS IS THE LAST CASE WE SHALL HAVE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, PRICE SAME AS BEFORE, $1·25 PER YARD.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIN POPLINS IN THE NEW COLORINGS—AMBER, BISMARK, AND LONDON BROWNS.

GREY MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS IN THE NEW SHADES.

NOVELTIES

IN

CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 fmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 2 wsmtlrp] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

MOURNING GOODS,

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

MAY 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

WALNUT Street, Nos. 218½ and 220. Valuable office building.
SPRUCE Street, No. 902. Valuable residence.
MARKET Street, No. 1631. Business stand.
QUEEN Street, Nos. 113 and 115. Steam bakery.
EIGHTH Street, Nos. 507 and 509. Stable and coach house.
THIRD Street, No. 908. Brick dwelling.
CLARK Street. Brick dwelling.
SHIPPEN Street, No. 823. Tavern and dwelling.
BODINE Street, No. 17a1. Brick dwelling.
BAKER Street, east of 7th. Four brick dwellings.
EIGHTH Street, No. 619, below South. Store and dwelling.
PINE Street, No. 1319. Brick dwelling.
LOCUST Street, No. 1805. Handsome cottage.
QUINCE Street, No. 237. Two brick dwellings.
WOOD Street, No. 822. Brick dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 3914. Desirable country place.
FRONT Street, No. 352. Modern residence
MARGARETTA Street, No. 106. Brick dwelling.
THIRTEENTH Street, No 121, above Walnut. Desirable residence.
GREEN Street, No. 2420. Modern dwelling.
LOMBARD Street, No. 91. Modern residence.
RACE Street, No. 1707. Modern residence.
WALNUT Street, west of Fifty-second. Building lot.
NEW MARKET Street, No 300. Store and dwelling.
GASKILL Street, Nos. 418 and 420. Four brick dwellings.
CUMBERLAND Avenue, west of Amber. Brick dwelling.
VINE STREET, No. 1606. Modern three-story brick residence.
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey. Three hotels, known as the "Sherman House," "Bradley House," and "Hiawatha House." [5 3 3t

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

Bond of Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan for $1094 74.
100 shares do. do. Consolidated stock.
300 shares New Jersey Mining Co. of Michigan.
250 shares Western Mining and Manufacturing Company of Peytona, Va.
150 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
100 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
50 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
100 shares Wyoming Canal.
100 shares North American Insurance and Trust Company, $30 paid.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. bond.
600 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Company.
10 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company par $250.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
50 shares Empire Transportation Company.
25 shares Merchants' Union Express Co., $25 paid.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

550 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company.
3040 shares French Creek Oil Company.
100 shares Allegheny River Oil Company.
1 share Associated Butchers and Drovers.
2000 shares Lowther's Run Petroleum and Mining Company.
100 shares Hibberd Oil Company.

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS:—

$20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, interest April and October.
500 shares Idlioute and Allegheny Oil Company.
500 shares Continental Oil Company.
1000 shares Rockland Oil Company.
500 shares Worden Oil Company.
500 shares Oil Run Petroleum Company.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [5 4 2t

Sale No. 219 Green street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVAL MIRROR, FEATHER BEDS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 219 Green street, the superior walnut household furniture. [5 4 2t

Sale at No. 1221 Walnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, RICH BROCATELLE CURTAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1221 Walnut street, full particulars in catalogues. [5 4 3t

May be examined early on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, MAY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include—

MONROE STREET, No. 310.—Three story brick Dwelling, 15 feet by 80—two fronts. Sale peremptory.

NORTH FRONT STREET, between Race and Vine streets, No. 237.—Valuable five story brick Store 17 feet front by about 80 feet deep, fronting on Front and Water streets. [5 6 4t

TO FARMERS AND BUTCHERS.

SALE OF 51 STALLS IN THE GREEN-HILL MARKET HOUSE, SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS.

On Thursday,

May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, the following Stalls in the Green-hill Market House, viz.:—Nos. 5 to 32, 39 to 52, and 65 to 73, all inclusive. [5 1 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON, HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, ETC.

Comprising in part the entire recent importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN:

Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Rothlen,	L. Robbe,	Cuss. Deikert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Vogel,
J. Ruyten,	Boogaerdt,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Verrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Lion,	Von Seben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Stroebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Bret,
L. Juillard,	Van Severdonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows,	E. Verboeckhoven,	and others.

AMERICAN:

E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Milne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham,	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick, and others.	J. Walker,

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.

The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable goods for present sales. [5 4 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 23 1

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

4 am w 1rp Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 2 9 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO., (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS. PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer. No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a prime and desirable assortment of women's and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 3 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday morning,

May 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [5 3 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 10, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 4 5t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Have Just Received per Steamer Pereire,

NEWEST STYLES

FRENCH JEWELRY

AND

PARIS FANS.

4 1 mw3mrp

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and war anted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved		$8 50
"	"	9 00
"	Fine Chased	10 00
"	"	11 00
"	Very fine and rich	12 00
"	Superior Chased and Medallion	13 00
"	Very Elegant Medallion	15 00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,

BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [5 2 tham

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwlrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.